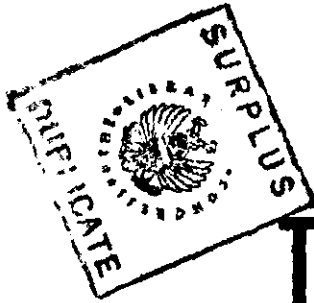


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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL



THE FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND



HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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THE FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

This manual provides guidance on the organization and operation of a field army support command. It is intended for use by personnel who need information related to combat service support at the higher echelons within a field army. More detailed information on specific operations and systems and on organizations at lower echelons is provided in related field manuals which are listed in appendix I and referred to individually at appropriate places in this manual.

2. Scope

This manual describes the field army support command headquarters; units employed with the headquarters; responsibilities peculiar to the headquarters; and relationships between field army headquarters, field army support command headquarters, and major subordinate headquarters. The manual also describes the major subordinate organizations within the field army support command and the systems or methods through which they provide combat service support to the field army. (The information provided is applicable to both nuclear and nonnuclear warfare.) Users of the manual can determine the complete scope from the table of contents and can locate particular facts through use of the index.

3. Comments

Users of this manual are encouraged to submit comments concerning it or recommendations for its improvement. Comments should be keyed to the page, paragraph, and line in which the change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be forwarded directly to Headquarters, U. S. Army Combat Developments Command Combat Service Support Group, Fort Lee, Va. 23801.

4. Basic Characteristics of the Field Army

The field army is the largest combat organ-

ization capable of sustained administrative and tactical operations. It directs the combat operations of its assigned forces and provides them with combat support and combat service support.

a. Composition. The field army is composed of a headquarters; certain organic troops which are not further assigned; a field army support command, to which nondivisional combat service support troops are assigned; a variable number of corps; and a variable number of divisions, which are normally attached to the corps. For planning, a type field army is used which has three corps of four divisions each. The field army may operate under a theater army commander, an army group commander, or the commander of a joint force.

b. Responsibility. Depending upon the organization within the theater, the commander of a field army is responsible to one of the commanders listed above for both the tactical and administrative operations of the army. He is responsible for providing combat service support to U. S. Army forces and, in accordance with agreements and as directed, to other U. S. and Allied forces and civilians in the field army area. The field army commander and major subordinate commanders are assigned territorial responsibility to include planning, coordinating, and executing rear area security and area damage control activities.

c. Staff. The field army staff includes assistant chiefs of staff G1 (personnel), G2 (intelligence), G3 (operations), G4 (logistics), and G5 (civil affairs). These officers have army general staff responsibility for activities in their fields of interest throughout the field army, and they provide advice to the army commander concerning them. In connection with combat service support operations, they assist the army commander in developing plans and policies, maintain liaison with the field army support command staff to insure that approved courses of action are being followed successfully, and make recommendations to the army commander concerning any

changes needed. Their relationship with the field army support command staff concerning combat service support operations is essentially the same as their relationship with the corps staffs concerning tactical operations. Their specific relationships with particular field army support command staff members are described briefly below. Additional information is provided in paragraphs 11 through 16, which discuss the field army support command staff.

- (1) *Assistant chief of staff, G1.* The field army G1 provides staff advice concerning field army support command personnel matters to the field army support command assistant chief of staff for personnel. In addition, he monitors medical service and the personnel services which are provided to the army by field army support command elements (e.g., postal, finance, and special services).
- (2) *Assistant chief of staff, G2.* The field army G2 provides staff advice concerning field army support command intelligence matters to the field army support command assistant chief of staff for security, plans, and operations. Field army support command intelligence activities consist primarily of submitting timely reports and of obtaining and disseminating information on enemy capabilities as they affect combat service support operations.
- (3) *Assistant chief of staff, G3.* The field army G3 establishes priorities and allocations for resources to support approved courses of action. In connection with field army support command operations, these priorities and allocations are normally expressed in administrative plans or orders coordinated between the field army G3 and G4. The field army G3 also provides staff advice concerning such matters as the organization, allocation, and movement of field army support command elements to the field army support command assistant chief of staff for security, plans, and operations.
- (4) *Assistant chief of staff, G4.* The field army G4 has general staff responsi-

bility for the combat service support situation of the entire army. He is responsible for the preparation of outline administrative plans or orders which are issued by the army and carried out by the field army support command. He also prepares broad plans for the support of future operations. In general, the field army G4 provides missions and broad guidance while the field army support command staff develops the detailed plans and supervises their execution. Field army plans for combat service support primarily fall in the areas of interest of the field army support command assistant chiefs of staff for services, for supply, and for maintenance. (These officers have FASCOM staff responsibility for provision of support to the entire army.)

- (5) *Assistant chief of staff, G5.* The field army G5 provides staff advice to the field army support command assistant chief of staff for civil affairs, who has field army support command staff responsibility for the provision of civil affairs support to the entire army by the army-wide civil affairs organization.

5. Basic Characteristics of the Field Army Support Command

A field army support command is made up of a headquarters and various subordinate units and organizations. Each element, including the headquarters, is organized according to a table of organization and equipment. The number and kinds of subordinate organizations, therefore, can be varied to suit the particular situation. The complete field army support command (fig. 1) is designed to support a field army which includes three corps of four divisions each. For smaller forces, the support structure is modified to provide only the capabilities needed. The field army support command provides all combat service support to the field army (or other supported force) except replacements. (Signal and engineer supply and maintenance are included in field army support command responsibilities. Responsibility for signal and engineer combat support, however, is retained by the field army com-

mander.) Additional introductory information is provided below; each subject is covered in more detail in a later chapter.

a. *Commanding General, Field Army Support Command.* The commanding general of the field army support command is a major subordinate commander to the commanding general of the field army and is on the same level as the corps commanders. He is charged with providing combat service support to all elements of the field army to support the tactical operations directed by the field army commander. In performing his mission, he relieves the field army commander and staff from detailed planning and operational responsibilities in combat service support and in security of the army service area. Thus, the field army commander and staff are left free to concentrate on the tactical mission and on long-term planning. The responsibilities of the field army support command commander include dealings with support elements in the communications zone and other detailed work required in implementing approved plans and policies and in computing support requirements. The commanding general of the field army support command commands and controls his subordinate units in all of their activities. He is assisted by the field army support command staff.

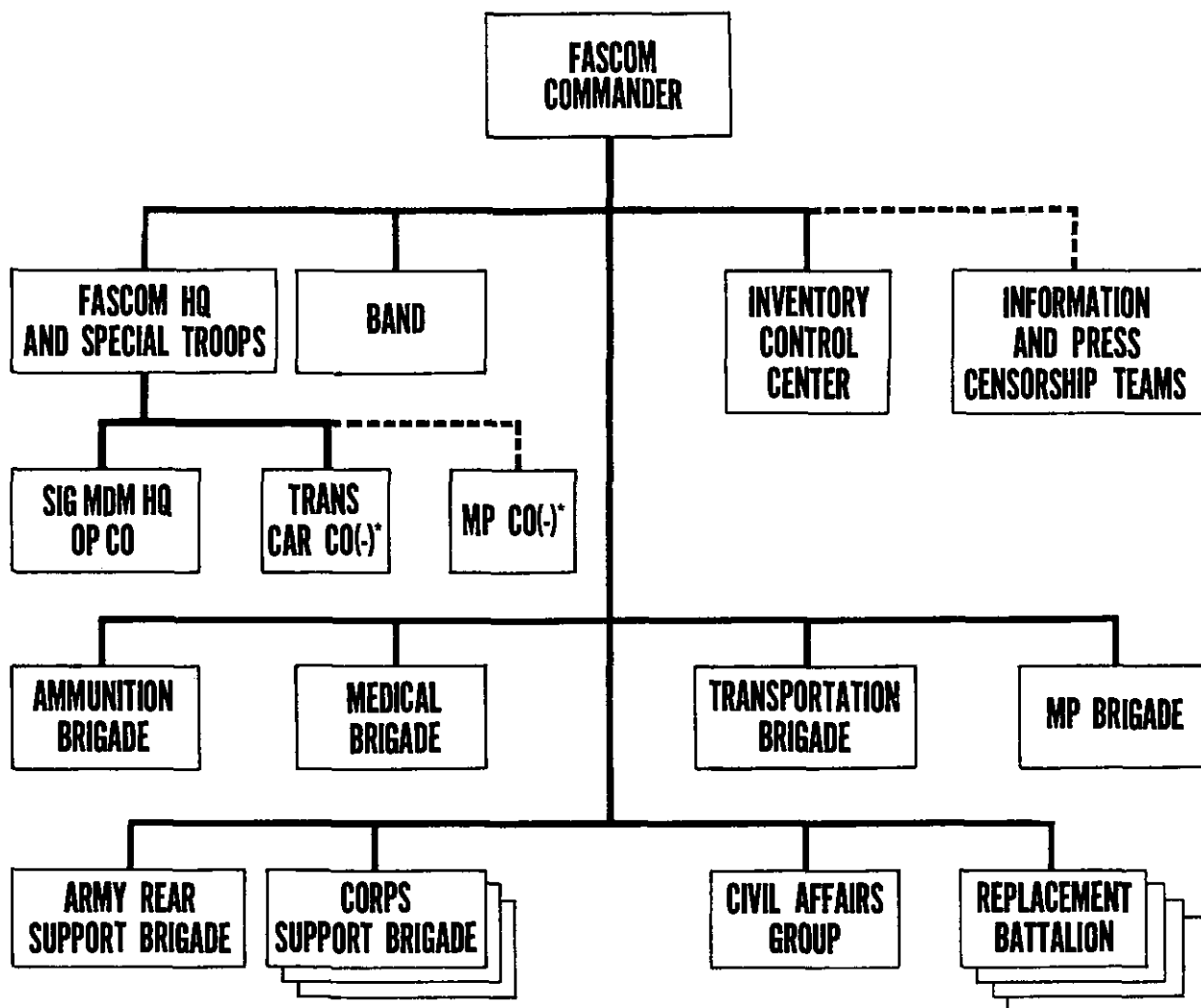
b. *Field Army Support Command Staff.* The field army support command headquarters has a modified general staff (or coordinating staff) and a small special staff, both of which are described in chapter 2. The general staff of the field army support command includes six assistant chiefs of staff. These are the assistant chiefs of staff for personnel; for security, plans, and operations; for services; for supply; for maintenance; and for civil affairs. The separation of services, supply, and maintenance into individual sections is necessary because of the size of the field army support command and because of its extensive and complicated responsibilities in these fields. The general staff sections include the technical specialists found in special staff sections in certain other headquarters. The small special staff, therefore, includes administrative rather than technical elements (i.e., engineer, ordnance, transportation sections, etc., are not provided).

c. *Methods of Providing Support.* The field army support command provides combat serv-

ice support primarily through two kinds of major subordinate elements: army-wide service organizations and support brigades.

(1) *Army-wide services.* The army-wide services are each provided throughout the field army by a separate organization. The army-wide services provided by elements of the field army support command are ammunition service, medical service, military police service, transportation service, and civil affairs service. The organizations which provide them are the ammunition brigade, medical brigade, military police brigade, transportation brigade, and civil affairs group. (Army-wide engineer and signal services are provided by the engineer and signal brigades which are directly subordinate to the army headquarters. These brigades perform the functions usually associated with their branches except for supply and maintenance; which are support command responsibilities.)

(2) *Support brigades.* The support brigades provide supply, maintenance, and certain other services in a designated area. In supporting a complete 12-division field army, one support brigade is employed in each of the three corps areas and another in the army service area. The headquarters elements of all support brigades are identical, but the numbers and types of subordinate units vary depending upon the area in which the brigade is employed. The three organized for employment in the corps areas are called corps support brigades; the one organized for employment in the army service area is called the army rear support brigade. Thus, most maintenance and supply are provided in each corps area, for example, by the corps support brigade employed there. Ammunition, medical, military police, transportation, construction, communications, and civil affairs services are provided in all of the corps areas and the army service area by the army-wide service organizations.



***ALSO SUPPORTS FIELD ARMY HEADQUARTERS AND THE ARMY REAR SUPPORT BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS**

Figure 1. Field army support command.

6. Command Relationships

The field army support command provides a structure for command and control of non-divisional combat service support units which is basically the same as the structure for command and control of tactical (combat and combat support) units.

a. Command of Tactical Units. The tactical units of a field army are primarily the divisions and corps. The commanding general of the field army directs tactical operations by issuing orders to the corps commanders, who implement them by issuing orders to the divisions. Orders to attached combat or combat support units are issued from the headquarters to which the units are attached (division, corps, or army.)

b. Command of Nondivisional Combat Service Support Units. Nondivisional combat service support units are assigned to the field army support command. Major units included are the army-wide service organizations, the corps support brigades, and the army rear support brigade. The commanding general of the field army issues broad directives for combat service support of operational plans to the commanding general of the field army support command, who implements them by issuing orders to the support brigade commanders, to the commanders of the army-wide service organizations, and to other subordinate commanders.

7. Impact of Hostile Use of Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Weapons

The combat service support system described in this manual is designed essentially to operate under the threat of or actual limited use of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. The system represents a combination of dispersed units, dispersed stocks, and responsive command structures. Large combat service support installations become prime targets for nuclear attack. The relatively large numbers of personnel needed to operate such installations may also constitute targets for chemical or biological attack. Under the organizational and operational concepts stated, careful planning will make it possible to keep combat service support installations at the smallest size which will permit mission accomplishment. Such planning must also include measures which

will provide the flexibility necessary to support the tactical forces successfully under any type of attack.

a. Flexibility. To provide effective support under the conditions imposed by enemy nuclear, chemical, and biological capabilities, combat service support organizations and systems must be flexible. The flexibility depends upon adequate communications and upon adequate numbers of properly located and dispersed installations. Emphasis must be placed upon maintaining the flow of supplies rather than on building stockpiles. Essential stocks, however, must be maintained near anticipated points of consumption to permit continued operation if normal supply channels are interrupted.

b. Alternate Channels and Facilities. Alternate channels for each type of support must be provided, and combat service support plans must provide for rapid rerouting both to and from them. Support means (units, equipment, installations) of any one particular type should be dispersed as much as is practical so that the capability involved cannot be destroyed through one attack. Support facilities should be dispersed and duplicated to the degree indicated by enemy capabilities and permitted by the mission.

c. Specific Effects on Support Functions. In addition to immediate casualties and other damage, enemy use of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons will produce specific and far-reaching effects on combat service support functions. Moreover, the threat of use of such weapons requires provision of appropriate countermeasures in all planning.

- (1) *Supply.* Reducing the vulnerability of supply operations requires dispersion (both in transit and in storage), protective packaging, use of cover, and the capability to relocate rapidly. Supplies exposed to contamination must be monitored prior to use or issue. Class I supplies and water suspected of any form of contamination must be given special attention.
- (2) *Maintenance.* Frequent movement of maintenance units and facilities is essential. This requirement, however, reduces the time available for maintenance and can result in more work being evacuated to the rear. When

equipment requiring maintenance is contaminated or suspected of contamination, moreover, it must be checked by the maintenance unit before repair is undertaken.

- (3) *Medical service.* Large unanticipated increases in casualties may result from nuclear, chemical, or biological attack and cause great disparities between medical resources and the medical workload. Under such circumstances, medical elements will require emergency assistance from other organizations. Care of patients will be limited, and evacuation will be expedited.
- (4) *Construction.* Protective features are needed in headquarters, communications facilities, and other critically important installations. Many facilities may be both damaged and contaminated. In such instances, construction of new facilities may be easier and less time consuming than

decontamination and rehabilitation of those which were damaged.

- (5) *Transportation.* Establishment of alternate routes for supplies and for other essential traffic is of great importance. Detours and rerouting required in the event of attack, however, may significantly reduce the effectiveness of transportation units. Availability of transportation for reloading and for resupply is essential.
- (6) *Discipline, law, and order.* Employment of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons will increase problems of traffic control, evacuation of personnel (patients, civilians, POW's), and security of critical installations and material. Contamination of areas, facilities, and traffic routes with resulting confusion and decreased control will impose heavy demands for sealing off areas and routes and collecting military personnel for return to their units.

CHAPTER 2

FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

Section I. GENERAL INFORMATION

8. Size and Location

A complete field army support command includes about 90,000 persons and the installations and facilities needed to provide combat service support to a 12-division field army. The headquarters of a field army support command includes about 400 persons and the vehicles, other equipment, and facilities needed to enable the commander and his staff to perform their functions in controlling and directing the operations of the command.

a. Field army support command headquarters is located in the army service area, as are many headquarters, army rear support brigade headquarters, and the inventory control center. The relationship between army headquarters and field army support command headquarters is very close. Field army support command headquarters (or appropriate elements of it) must, therefore, be located within reasonable travel distance of army headquarters. The army rear support brigade headquarters must be located where it can best provide services to the elements which it supports.

b. The number of major headquarters in the army service area makes it essential that proper use be made of dispersion and natural and manmade cover. The factors which must be balanced are successful mission accomplishment and the risk is justifiable in view of enemy capabilities.

9. Relationship with Army Headquarters

The major subordinate elements of a field

army are the corps and the field army support command. The commanding general of the field army accomplishes his mission by issuing orders to these organizations. The members of the army general staff exercise staff supervision over activities of the corps and of the field army support command in their areas of interest. They make recommendations to the commanding general of the field army to assist him in making decisions and in issuing orders to the corps commanders and the field army support command commander. The army general staff officer most concerned with combat service support and, therefore, with operations of the field army support command is the assistant chief of staff, G4. His primary responsibility is to make broad long-range plans for the support of anticipated tactical operations. He maintains liaison with other army staff officers and with the field army support command concerning future plans, and he also observes the effectiveness of combat service support operations in support of plans currently in effect. He makes recommendations concerning these matters to the commanding general of the field army. The commander of the field army support command and his staff are responsible for the success of combat service support operations related to the tactical operations in progress and for detailed planning for support of operations in the near future. This responsibility includes the development of detailed implementing plans, policies, and directives for combat service support in conformance with army policies, directives, and guidance.

Section II. GENERAL AND SPECIAL STAFF

10. Introduction

The field army support command headquarters (fig. 2) is organized under TOE 54-12. It has a modified general staff and a small

special staff, which is described in paragraph 17. The various general staff officers advise the field army support command commander in their specialized fields, make recommendations based upon their detailed knowledge of

these fields, and provide staff advice to subordinate units. Orders and direct instructions for subordinate units of the command are issued by authority of the commander. The general staff includes the deputy commander-chief of staff, the secretary of the general staff, and

the six assistant chiefs of staff. The deputy commander-chief of staff and the secretary of the general staff perform the functions described for these positions in FM 101-5. The duties of the assistant chiefs of staff are described in succeeding paragraphs.

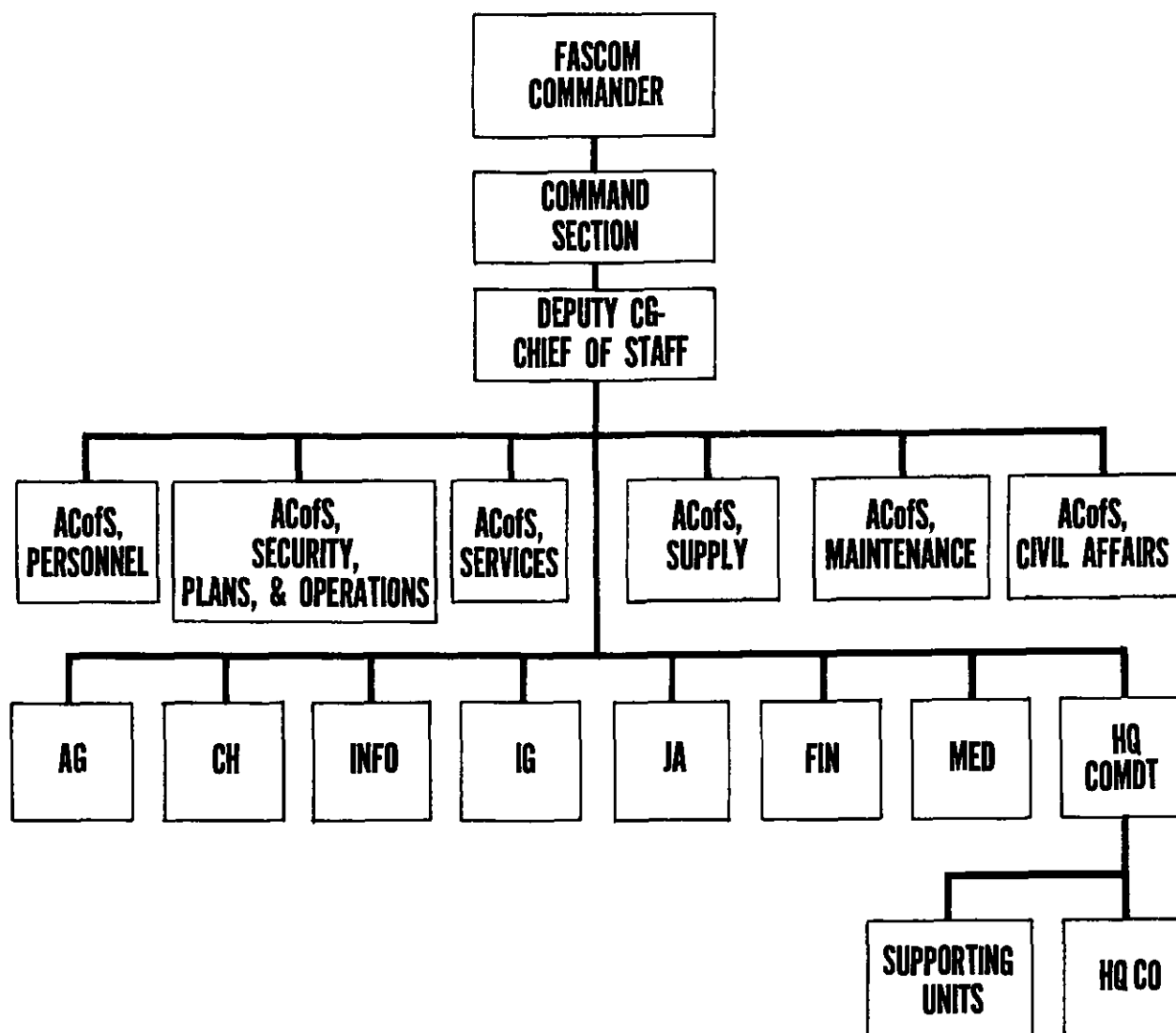


Figure 2. Field army support command headquarters.

11. Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel

The assistant-chief of staff for personnel plans, coordinates, and advises on personnel and administration matters within the command. His area of interest includes the provision of finance, postal, and special service support by elements of the support brigades, and he also exercises staff supervision over

the adjutant general, chaplain, finance officer, judge advocate, and surgeon (para. 17c). One method of organizing the personnel section is as follows:

a. *Administrative Branch.* The administrative branch is established to control correspondence and reports, maintain files, and perform other internal administration.

b. Manpower and Personnel Management Branch. The manpower and personnel management branch plans, coordinates, and supervises activities related to managing the military and civilian personnel of the command, to obtaining personnel replacements for the command, and to providing the required personnel records and reports. The branch also administers management policies related to use of non-US civilian employees and prisoner-of-war labor.

c. Law and Order Branch. The law and order branch prepares plans and policies related to discipline, law, and order and monitors their implementation by subordinate units including the military police brigade. Troop conduct and appearance, control and disposition of stragglers, and handling of prisoners of war are included in the area of interest of the branch.

d. Graves Registration Branch. The graves registration branch is responsible for graves registration plans and policies. It determines requirements and preferred locations for army cemeteries, specifies the flow of graves registration records and reports, and maintains liaison with graves registration activities throughout the field army and with similar activities of the Air Force and Navy when necessary. The branch also prepares the army graves registration SOP.

12. Assistant Chief of Staff for Security, Plans, and Operations

The assistant chief of staff for security, plans, and operations coordinates and advises on plans for the combat service support of field army operations, on intelligence matters within the command, or rear area security and area damage control, on the organization and allocation of field army support command task elements, and on training. He receives broad outline plans prepared at field army headquarters and insures that the necessary details are provided by the other assistant chiefs of staff to insure adequate support of the planned operations. One method of organizing the security, plans, and operations section is as follows:

a. Plans and Operations Branch. In coordination with other interested staff elements, the plans and operations branch performs the following functions:

- (1) Prepares plans, procedures, policies,

and programs pertaining to command operations and functions.

- (2) Makes recommendations concerning organization of the command and compiles the phased troop basis for submission to field army headquarters.
- (3) Selects and allocates combat service support troops and units by types and numbers required to perform the command mission.
- (4) Plans and supervises movement of units between major subordinate commands.
- (5) Recommends priorities for allocation of equipment, weapons, and ammunition within the command.
- (6) Plans and supervises training of subordinate units and inspects units, installations, and activities of the command.

b. Intelligence Branch. The intelligence branch is responsible for plans and policies pertaining to the collection, processing, disseminating within the command, and forwarding to field army headquarters of information of intelligence value. In addition, the branch coordinates technical intelligence matters within the command and furnishes technical specialists to assist the field army technical intelligence company when necessary. It also supervises intelligence training in subordinate units, conducts security investigations, and supervises military and civil censorship activities.

c. Security and Damage Control Branch. The security and damage control branch is responsible for plans and policies related to rear area security, security of installations, and area damage control. The branch is divided into a security office and an area damage control center.

- (1) *Security office.* The security office prepares directives, plans, and SOP's for security of combat service support installations and for rear area security within the army service area. It also supervises implementation of these instructions by subordinate units.
- (2) *Area Damage Control Center.* The area damage control center is operated by the assistant chief of staff for security, plans, and operations to serve the entire headquarters. It pre-

pare and maintains a visual display of information concerning nuclear blasts, radiological fallout, blowdown, chemical and biological contamination, and any other effects of mass-destruction weapons or natural disasters which will have an impact upon combat service support operations. The information developed and presented includes both established facts and forecasts. The center also maintains a current situation map showing the locations of units and facilities, route conditions, and any other information suitable for visual presentation and of interest to headquarters personnel. It is provided with projection and reproduction equipment to display information in several ways. The area damage control center director is a nuclear weapons employment officer, and he is provided with enough assistants to operate the center on a 24-hour basis. The center, thus, can serve as the receiving point for all reports of incidents of the types indicated.

13. Assistant Chief of Staff for Services

The assistant chief of staff for service plans, coordinates, and advises on the provision of several services to the field army by subordinate elements of the field army support command. Basically, he provides the detailed services portions of plans prepared in outline form by the army staff and monitors the service operations performed to support them. His area of interest includes real estate and field installations; field services; transportation; traffic control; local procurement and contracting; and evacuation of excess or captured material. He is also responsible for developing command requirements for construction, communications, automatic data-processing service, utilities, and fire-fighting support. One method of organizing the services section is as follows:

a. Plans and Operations Branch. The plans and operations branch coordinates plans for the provision of services with the other branches of the section to insure that all details of the plans are provided for effectively. The branch also provides the communications service officer and the automatic data-proces-

sing service officer for the command. The communications service officer develops the communications requirements of the command, maintains liaison with personnel of the army area communications system, requests and allocates frequencies for command elements, provides overall technical advice on communications within the command, and resolves communications problems related to movement of major elements of the command. He also supervises the use of proper communications procedures and the distribution and use of operations codes and cryptographic materials within the command. The automatic data-processing service officer supervises the use of electric-accounting machines and automatic data-processing equipment throughout the command. This includes resolution of technical problems and recommendations concerning allocations of personnel and equipment.

b. Transportation Branch. The transportation branch is staffed with air and surface transportation specialists who perform functions related to the provision of army-wide transportation service by the transportation brigade and to the use of organic vehicles throughout the command. These functions include making recommendations concerning movement plans, allocation of transportation resources, movements-management policies and directives, movements control, traffic regulation, and traffic control (in coordination with the traffic control branch). The chief of the transportation branch also exercises technical supervision over the field army support command traffic headquarters, which is staffed jointly by personnel of the transportation branch and of the transportation brigade. He also maintains liaison with the transportation brigade, with communications zone transportation support elements, and with other elements of the field army support command staff to provide transportation advice.

c. Installations and Field Services Branch. This branch develops requirements for real estate and field installations for the command and prepares plans for their acquisition, allocation, and use. This responsibility includes development of requirements for construction and maintenance support for real property and for provision of utilities and fire-fighting support. The installations and field services branch also prepares plans for the provision of laun-

dry, bath, and clothing exchange service; for decontamination; and for food service. In addition, it monitors the implementation of these plans by subordinate units.

d. Traffic Control Branch. The traffic control branch is staffed with military police traffic control personnel who prepare plans and policies for traffic control throughout the command and coordinate with the transportation branch on the movement program carried out by the transportation brigade. The branch also provides representation in the traffic headquarters and insures that proper traffic coordination is maintained between the corps and the corps support brigades.

e. Procurement Branch. The procurement branch purchases locally available products and contracts for the service of corporation or individuals for the field army. In general, its purchasing is limited to products needed throughout or by major elements of the army. Smaller-scale purchases are made by the procurement elements in the headquarters of the support brigades. In addition to providing purchasing and contracting service, the procurement branch also establishes policies for procurement throughout the command and provides technical advice concerning problems encountered. Overall policies for oversea procurement are described in paragraph 10.21 of FM 100-10.

14. Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply

The assistant chief of staff for supply plans, coordinates, and advises on the provision of all classes of supply to the field army and any other supported forces. Basically, he provides the detailed supply portions of plans prepared in outline form by the army staff and monitors the supply operations performed to support them. He also recommends supply policies and procedures and insures that they are followed by monitoring operations of the inventory control and the supply elements of subordinate commands and providing staff advice as required. His area of interest includes the provision of class V and supplies missile-related items by the ammunition brigade, the provision of medical class II and IV supplies by the medical brigade, and the provision of all other supplies by elements of the support brigades. In accordance with army plans and in coordination with the army staff, he is responsible

for determining detailed supply requirements for the field army. He also insures that supplies are obtained received, stored, distributed, and documented according to established policy; manages supply stocks through staff supervision over the inventory control center; and, in coordination with the assistant chief of staff for security, plans, and operations, allocates supplies and equipment to field army command units according to established priorities. He also coordinates with the assistant chief of staff for maintenance on all matters of mutual interest. One method of organizing the supply section is as follows:

a. Plans and Operations Branch. The plans and operations branch coordinates plans for supply support with the commodity-oriented branches described below. In addition, it monitors overall acquisition, storage, and distribution matters. This responsibility includes routine coordination and monitoring of the program for obtaining resupply from the communications zone. The plans and operations branch also insures that cryptologistics matters are properly coordinated at field army support command level. This includes insuring that proper security is provided for cryptographic material in transit and for cryptographic work areas. In accomplishing this function, the plans and operations branch deals with the cryptographic control and issue section of the inventory control center and with communications personnel in the office of the assistant chief of staff for services. The cryptographic control and issue section, however, exercises detailed cryptographic control.

b. Electronic Material Branch. The electronic material branch recommends plans and policies for the supply of electronic material. It also monitors and provides staff advice concerning stock management operations performed by the electronic material and supply section of the inventory control center.

c. Petroleum Branch. The petroleum branch recommends plans policies for the provision of class III supplies. It also monitors and provides staff advice concerning stock management operations performed by the petroleum section of the inventory control center.

d. General Material Branch. The general material branch recommends plans and policies for the supply of subsistence, clothing and textile items, topographic supplies and equip-

ment, chemical items, airdrop equipment, construction and industrial supplies (not including special-purpose vehicles), and all repair parts. It also monitors and provides staff advice concerning stock management operations performed by the textile and general supply, construction and industrial supply, subsistence, and repair parts sections of the inventory control center.

e. Mobility Branch. The mobility branch recommends plans and policies for the supply of aircraft and both general- and special-purpose vehicles. The vehicles include cargo and passenger vehicles, road graders and other construction equipment, materials-handling equipment, vehicle-mounted decontamination equipment, and other wheel and track special-purpose vehicles and trailers. Tanks and self-propelled guns are not included. The branch also monitors and provides staff advice concerning stock management operations performed by the mobility branch of the inventory control center.

f. Weapons, Missiles, and Munitions Branch. The weapons, missiles, and munitions branch recommends plans and policies for the supply of conventional and special ammunition and all types of missiles and weapons. Tanks and self-propelled guns are included. The branch also monitors and provides staff advice concerning stock management operations performed by the weapons and munitions branch of the inventory control center.

15. Assistant Chief of Staff for Maintenance

The assistant chief of staff for maintenance plans, coordinates, and advises on the provision of direct and general support maintenance to the field army by maintenance elements of the field army support command. These maintenance elements are assigned to the support brigades, the ammunition brigade, and the medical brigade. Basically, the assistant chief of staff for maintenance provides the detailed maintenance support portions of plans prepared in outline form by the army staff and monitors the maintenance operations performed to support them. His area of interest includes the maintenance of material, maintenance management including the maintenance aspects of inventory control center operations, material readiness, and implementation of the Army equipment records system within the

field army. One method of organizing the maintenance section is as follows:

a. Plans and Operations Branch. The plans and operations branch coordinates plans for maintenance support with the material branches described below. In addition, it monitors overall maintenance management including the maintenance data collection, analysis, and reporting required under the Army equipment record system.

b. Light Equipment Maintenance Branch. The light equipment maintenance branch recommends plans and policies for the maintenance of electronic and avionic equipment, generators, office equipment, field heating and cooking equipment, mine detectors, infrared devices, survey equipment, refrigerators, and air conditioners.

c. Heavy Equipment Maintenance Branch. The heavy equipment maintenance branch recommends plans and policies for the maintenance of vehicles including tanks and self-propelled weapons, all armament items except missile-related equipment maintained by the ammunition brigade, instruments and fire control items, construction equipment, heavy special-purpose equipment, and vehicle-mounted equipment.

d. Aircraft Maintenance Branch. The aircraft maintenance branch recommends plans and policies for the maintenance of aircraft, including armament and avionic equipment.

e. Missile and Nuclear Weapons Maintenance Branch. The missile and nuclear weapons maintenance branch recommends plans and policies for the maintenance of missile systems, missiles, and the nuclear components of special ammunition.

16. Assistant Chief of Staff for Civil Affairs

The assistant chief of staff for civil affairs recommends plans and policies for field army civil affairs operations, serves as staff adviser on all related matters, and monitors operations of the civil affairs group. A small organic civil affairs staff is provided for the continuing or routine civil affairs requirements. An augmentation is provided to meet any additional needs imposed by complex or unusual civil affairs matters.

17. Special Staff

The field army support command special staff includes an adjutant general, chaplain,

inspector general, finance officer, surgeon (below), and headquarters commandant. The information officer may be considered a member of the personal staff if the commander so desires. The scopes of the responsibilities of the special staff officers vary, based upon the structure of the command itself.

a. The chaplain, information officer, and inspector general serve as advisers to the commander and also perform staff supervision over the provision of services in their fields of interest to the field army support command. They are not involved in the provision of these services outside of the field army support command.

b. The adjutant general, staff judge advocate, and finance officer also advise the commander and perform the functions usually associated with their positions for the command. In addition, however, they also participate in planning, coordinating, and supervising the provision of certain services in their areas of interest to elements outside of the command.

(1) *Adjutant general.* The adjutant general exercises staff supervision over the provision of postal service and special services support (para. 61 and 62) to all elements of the army.

(2) *Judge advocate.* The staff judge advocate exercises staff supervision over the provision of legal service (para. 66-68) to all nondivisional elements assigned to elements of the field army support command for this purpose.

(3) *Finance Officer.* The finance officer exercises staff supervision over the finance elements of the field army support command (para. 63-65). These elements pay all nondivisional troops and provide all funds used throughout the army for all purposes.

c. The field army support command headquarters does not have an organic surgeon or surgeon section. Under the provisions of TOE 8-112 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Medical Brigade), a small surgeon

section is provided to the headquarters by the medical brigade. The brigade commander also serves additionally as the field army support command surgeon, and the section provided is augmented as necessary by other medical brigade personnel. The surgeon section keeps the commander and staff informed on the health of the command and on medical aspects of matters affecting combat service support. In addition, the section develops, prepares, and coordinates medical portions of plans and policies for the command; coordinates medical service operations and performs medical regulating for the field army; and provides staff supervision over medical supply.

d. The headquarters commandant performs the usual staff functions and commands special troops. Special troops include the headquarters company, the flight support section (when authorized), and any other units suitable to be attached at this level.

(1) *Headquarters company.* The headquarters company provides the command element for enlisted personnel of the headquarters and also provides unit level support of the headquarters to include administration, mess, organizational supply, and organizational maintenance of most organic equipment. The company is staffed to operate a headquarters mess on a 24-hour basis. The company commander functions under the operational control of the headquarters commandant and is assisted by an executive officer and first sergeant.

(2) *Flight support section.* The flight support section is authorized when organic light aircraft are required for command, staff supervision, and liaison. The section provides two fixed-wing utility aircraft and four utility helicopters and is usually satellited on an aviation unit for refueling and for aircraft maintenance.

Section III. SEPARATE UNITS

18. General

Separate units which are employed with the field army support command headquarters include the inventory control center, a transpor-

tation car company, and a signal operations company. These units are organized under individual TOE's and may be employed as needed according to their capabilities. Normally, how-

ever, they operate directly subordinate to the field army support command headquarters in performing the missions indicated below.

19. Inventory Control Center

The field army supply system, described in chapter 6, operates upon the basis of rapid response rather than upon positioned reserves. The inventory control center (fig. 3) is the key element in making rapid response possible. The unit is essentially a control point in the field army supply operation. Its mission is to provide overall stock management for all field army supplies. This includes computing requirements, requesting supplies from the supporting communications zone units, managing the field army supply distribution system, monitoring stock levels, and providing supply data to the field army support command headquarters, the support brigades, the ammunition brigade, and the medical brigade. The inventory control center operates under the staff supervision of the assistant chief of staff for supply.

Within the overall policy established by the commander of the field army support command, the commander of the inventory control center makes decisions concerning day-to-day supply operations. When decisions are required which are outside of established policy, he refers them to the proper material branch of the FASCOM supply section or to the assistant chief of staff for supply. To the extent practical, the inventory control center also supports the maintenance data collection program supervised by the assistant chief of staff for maintenance. The inventory control center is organized under TOE 29-402 and is described in detail in FM 29-10, Supply Management in the Field Army. Its operations are also mentioned in chapters 5 and 6 of this manual. The inventory control center is dependent upon the signal medium headquarters operating company (TOE 11-127) supporting the field army support command headquarters for both internal and external communications. The primary functions of the major operating elements of the center are as follows:

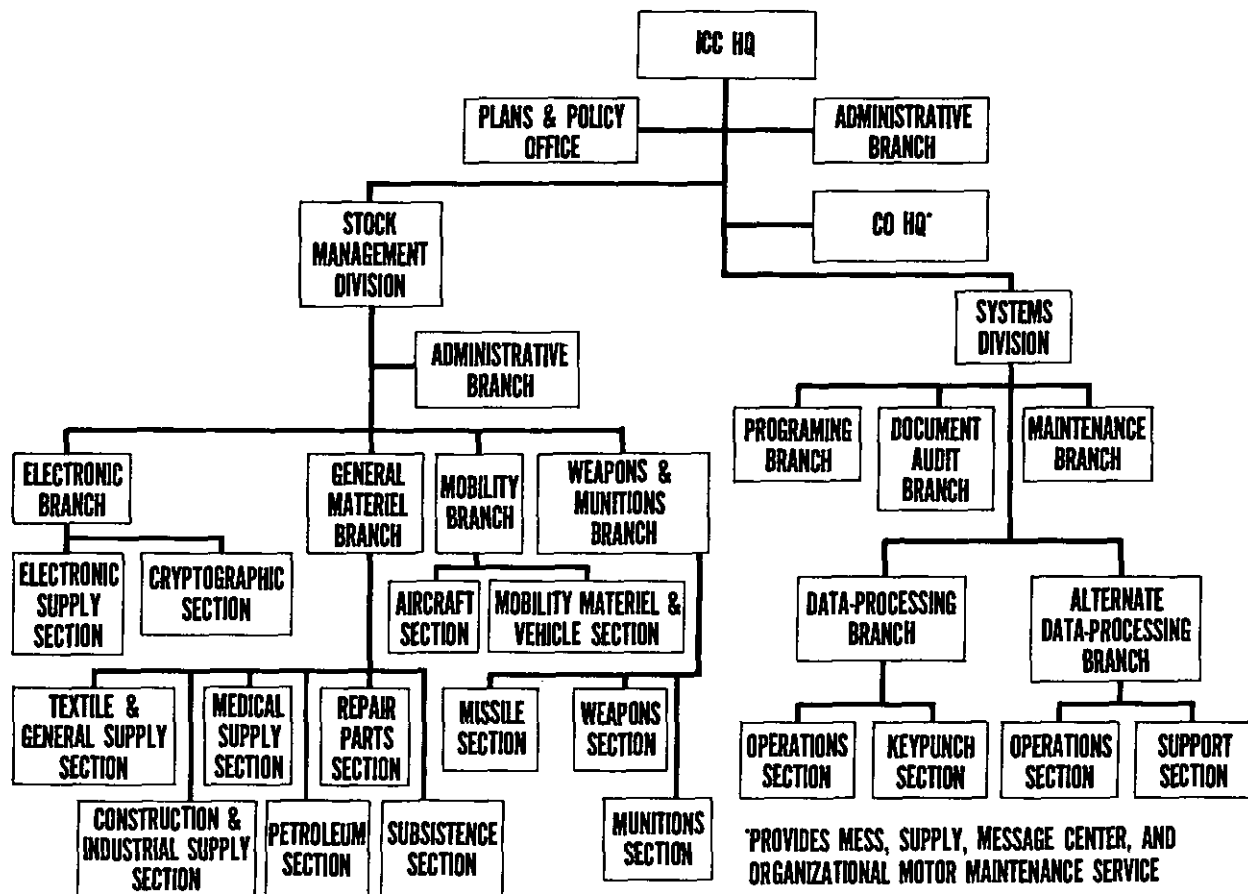


Figure 3. Inventory control center.

a. *Plans and Policy Office.* The plans and policy office reviews all directives and other instructions received to determine their effect on the supply system. It also prepares detailed instructions for use within the center and makes special studies and develops statistics for the field army support command staff.

b. *Systems Division.* The systems division operates and services the computing and data-processing equipment which the center is authorized. The division also supervises the employment and operations of transceiver teams provided from TOE 11-500. These teams provide both the transceivers and the operators for the transmission and reception of supply data between the inventory control center, the general support groups of the support brigades, the supply elements of the ammunition and medical groups, and the supporting supply elements in the communications zone.

(1) *Programing Branch.* In coordination with operating elements of the stock management division, the programing branch develops computer programs for processing data received and making the computations needed. The programs designed are intended to provide routine supply actions automatically. Actions handled in this manner include processing routine stockage list replacement requisitions, searching field army supply resources for items requisitioned, and other actions which do not require human decision.

(2) *Data-Processing Branch.* The data-processing branch is equipped with a computer and associated tape and punchcard equipment to conduct the computer programs developed by the programing branch. It provides machine-printed versions of data which can be read and acted on by personnel of the stock management division. It also provides the capability to punch cards to transmit instructions and requisitions. The branch is capable of continuous operations. (The alternate data-processing branch operates at the army rear support brigade to provide the same basic capabilities. It maintains duplicate records and is able to serve as the primary

data-processing element in emergencies. It cannot do so, however, for extended periods of time.)

c. *Stock Management Division.* The stock management division is made up of an administrative branch and various material branches and sections. Organizationally, these branches and sections correspond closely with the branches of the FASCOM supply section and with the supply elements at lower levels within the field army support command. The actions taken by these branches result in requisitions being placed on supporting elements in the communications zone, in redistribution of supplies within the field army, in procurement within the field army, in repair of stocks which are in maintenance channels, and in other types of supply transactions. These branches also submit data and reports to the corresponding supply branch at field army support command headquarters so that appropriate recommendations can be made to the assistant chief of staff for supply concerning policies, programs, control actions, and similar matters of broad interest.

20. Transportation Car Company

The transportation car company provides the field army, field army support command, and army rear support brigade headquarters with transportation for individuals, small groups of personnel, and light items of cargo. The company is organized under TOE 55-19 and is capable of providing command, control, administration, mess, and supply for its assigned personnel. A car company is also assigned to each corps support brigade. The car company is described in detail in FM 55-35, Motor Transport Operations and Units.

21. Signal Operations Company

The signal operations company which supports the field army support command headquarters is called a signal operations company (medium headquarters). It is organized under TOE 11-127 and is described further in chapter 8. The company provides communications facilities and photographic service to meet the normal requirements of the headquarters and establishes and operates a message center which provides messages-handling facilities, facsimile transmission and reception, and motor messenger service for the headquarters.

It also installs, operates, and maintains the following:

- a. A manual telephone center office and a local telephone system.
- b. A circuit control and testing facility.
- c. Radio, teletypewriter, and radio-wire integration communications service.

22. Other Supporting Units

The field army support command headquarters receives supply and service support from elements of the army rear support brigade and the army-wide service organizations. These include the following:

- a. *Direct Support Supply and Service Bat-*

talion. Units of this battalion provide supply, maintenance, and field services support for the headquarters.

- b. *Personnel Service Company.* The personnel service company (TOE 12-67) of the army rear support brigade provides centralized personnel administration for the headquarters.

- c. *Military Police Company.* A military police company (TOE 19-37) of the military police brigade provides traffic control, identifies and controls personnel in the headquarters area, and provides internal security.

- d. *Medical Brigade.* Area medical service is provided by elements of the medical brigade as designated by the brigade commander.

CHAPTER 3

ARMY-WIDE SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Section I. ORDNANCE AMMUNITION BRIGADE

23. Mission

The ordnance ammunition brigade supplies and performs direct and general support maintenance on both conventional and special ammunition. It also supplies and maintains ground guidance, launching, handling, and test equipment for missiles and provides explosives ordnance disposal service. The brigade

is described in detail in FM 9-6, Ammunition Service in the Field Army.

24. Organization

The ordnance ammunition brigade (fig. 4) consists essentially of brigade headquarters, three ordnance ammunition direct support/general support (DS/GS) groups, and a per-

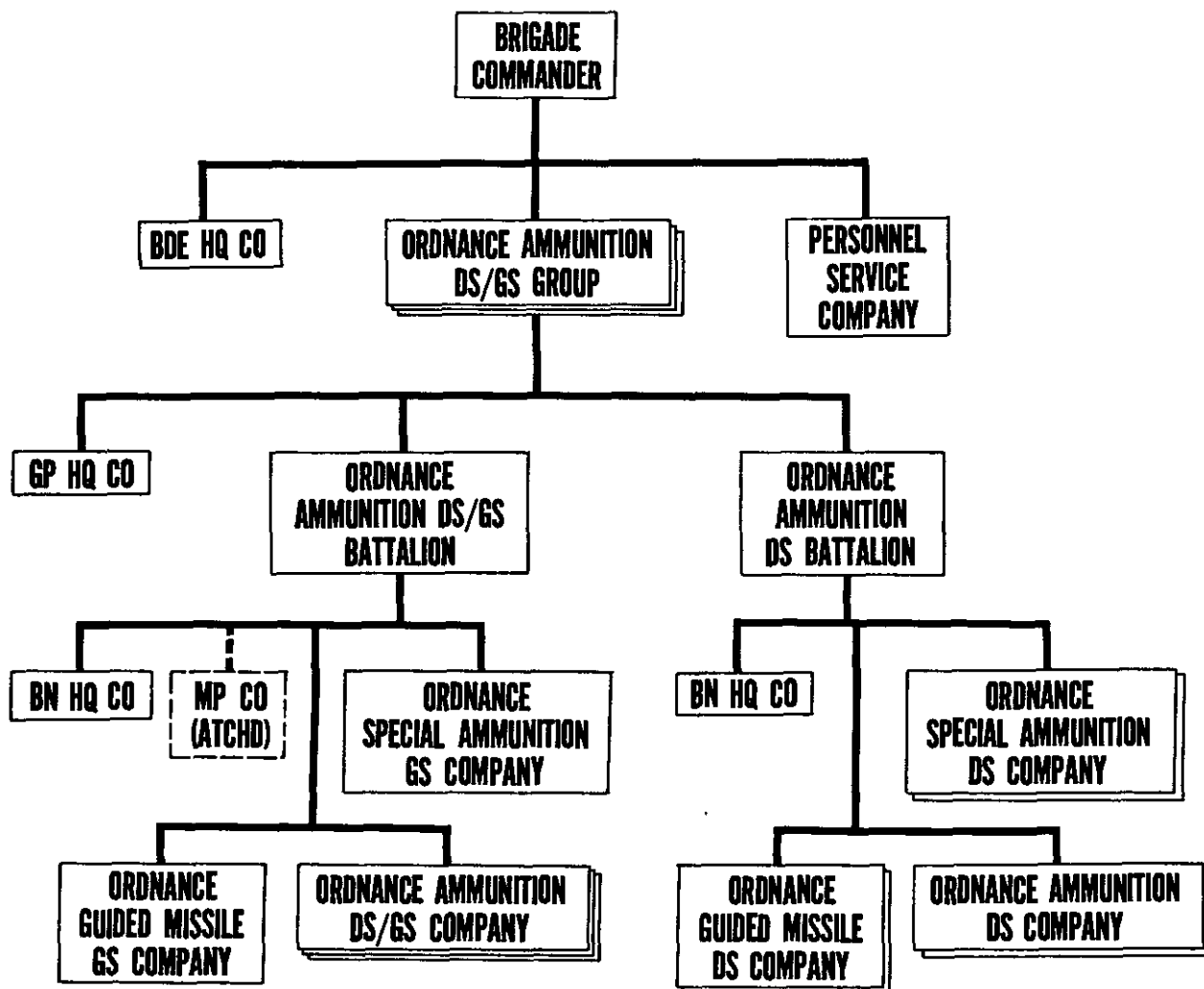


Figure 4. Ammunition brigade.

sonnel service company. The personnel service company maintains personnel records and prepares payroll data for all elements of the brigade. The groups are the major operating elements of the brigade. Each group is made up of one ordnance ammunition (DS/GS) battalion and one ordnance ammunition DS battalion. These are organized as indicated below.

a. DS/GS Battalions. The ammunition DS/GS battalions primarily support the DS ammunition battalions. However, they also provide direct support themselves by issuing ammunition to units in their areas. Each DS/GS battalion is made up of a headquarters and headquarters company (TOE 9-86), and ordnance special ammunition GS company (TOE 9-87), a missile GS company (TOE 9-227), and three conventional ammunition DS/GS companies (TOE 9-17).

b. DS Battalions. The ammunition DS battalions support firing units in the division and corps areas. Each DS battalion is made up of a headquarters and headquarters company (TOE 9-86), two ordnance special ammunition DS companies (TOE 9-47), two DS missile companies (TOE 9-247), and two conventional ammunition DS companies (TOE 9-17). (The conventional ammunition companies in the two types of battalions are identical.)

25. Method of Operation

The ordnance ammunition brigade headquarters commands subordinate units of the brigade, directs their operations, and insures necessary coordination with the transportation brigade and other major organizations. The operating elements of the ordnance ammunition brigade are the companies, the operations of which are described in general terms in the subparagraphs below. Each ammunition DS/GS group provides ammunition, missiles, and related maintenance to a corps slice. The ammunition DS battalion of each group is employed in and immediately behind the division areas. The ammunition DS/GS battalion of each group operates both in the corps area and in the army service area. A simplified representation of the possible employment of all of the companies of both kinds of battalions is shown in figure 5. Both forecasts and actual ammunition requirements are provided to the brigade by the inventory control center based upon command allocations.

a. Conventional Ammunition DS Companies. The two conventional ammunition DS companies of each ammunition DS battalion support the units of a corps. These companies are employed as far forward as practical and are located to meet the convenience of major supported units as much as possible. They carry two days stock (one for issue and one for reserve). These companies receive ammunition from three sources: directly from supporting depots in the communications zone, from the conventional ammunition DS/GS company (of each battalion) in the army service area, and from the two conventional ammunition DS/GS companies (of each battalion) in the corps area. They operate ammunition supply points from which the units they support pick up the ammunition which they are authorized (supply point distribution).

b. Conventional Ammunition DS/GS Companies. Two of the three conventional ammunition DS/GS companies of each DS/GS battalion are employed in the corps area, and the third one is employed in the army service area.

- (1) The company in the army service area receives ammunition shipments from the communications zone and arranges for shipments to be made directly to the conventional ammunition DS companies by the transportation brigade. This company also makes local issues of ammunition to units in its area, for which it carries three days stock. In addition, it carries its portion of the two days of total army reserve stocks maintained in the army service area.
- (2) The companies employed in the corps area also receive shipments directly from the communications zone. They then arrange further shipment either to the conventional ammunition DS companies supporting the divisions or directly to the firing unit itself by unit distribution. Both kinds of shipments are made by the transportation brigade upon the request of the ammunition unit. These companies carry three days back-up for the forward companies and two days supply of the stocks which they issue directly to firing units.

c. Ordnance Special Ammunition and Missile

DS Companies. One special ammunition DS company is employed with one missile DS company so that the two companies can together support the same using units. The two companies of each type in each ammunition DS battalion are employed in this manner to support the missile-firing units of each corps. The special ammunition and missile DS companies are supported by the one special ammunition GS company and the one missile GS company in each ammunition DS/GS battalion. These units are employed in the army service area and work in conjunction with each other in the same manner as the direct support units. The primary supply channel for special ammunition, and specifically for all nuclear rounds, is direct from the communications zone to the special ammunition direct support company.

Therefore, the special ammunition GS company is involved primarily in maintenance and in issuing ground-to-air missile components for units in the army service area and the rear of the corps area. The same is true of the missile GS company. It performs maintenance on items received both from the missile DS company and from the special ammunition GS company. As in the case of conventional ammunition, shipments of missile components within the field army are made by the transportation brigade and arranged by the special ammunition and missile companies. Security for special ammunition in the hands of special ammunition companies is provided by attachment of physical security elements from the military police brigade.

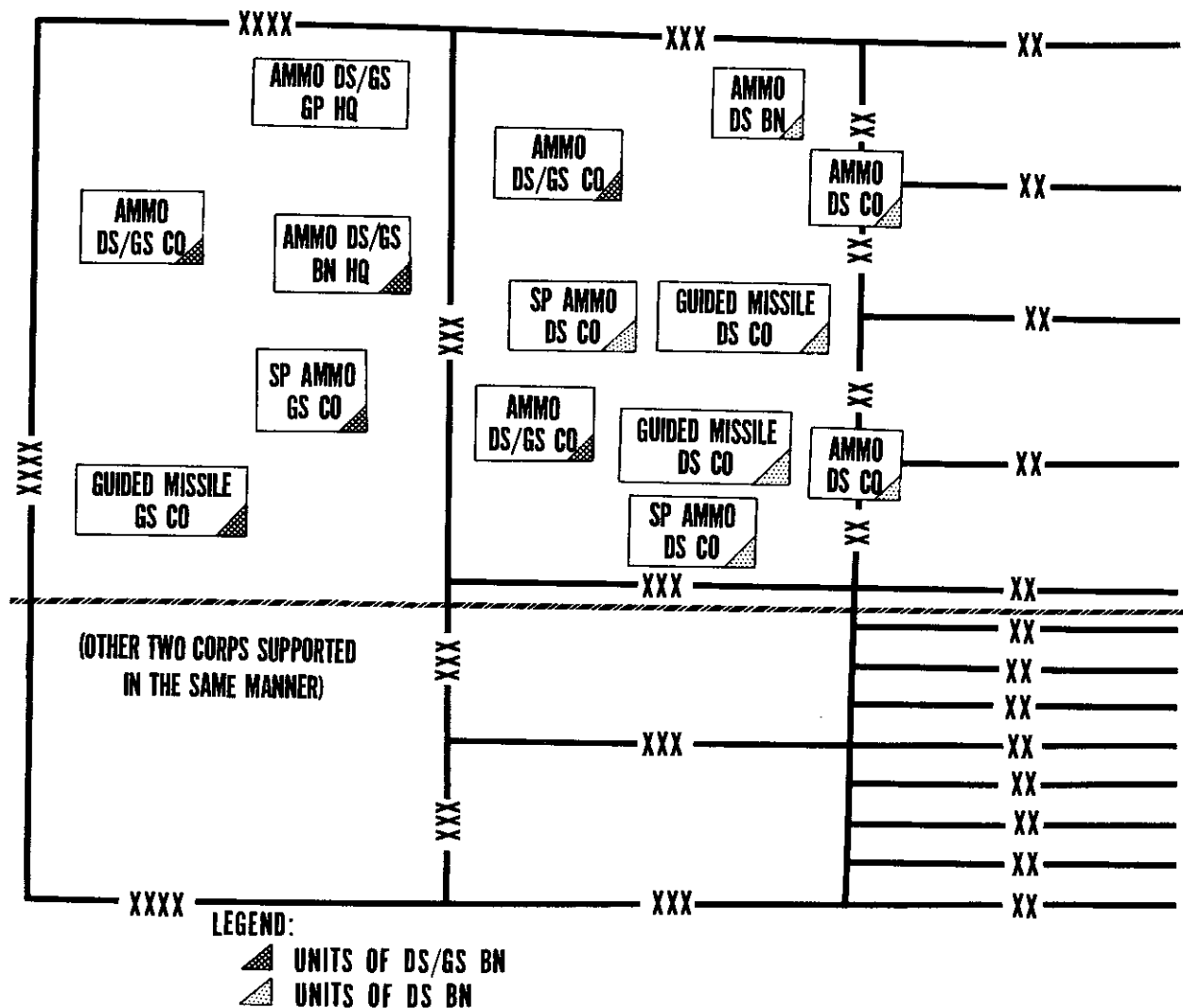


Figure 5. Employment of ammunition units.

Section II. MEDICAL BRIGADE

26. Mission

The medical brigade provides medical evacuation and hospitalization; dispensary-type medical treatment; medical supply and maintenance; and dental, veterinary, and preventive medicine services to the field army. It is described in detail in FM 8-16.

27. Organization

The medical brigade (fig. 6) consists essentially of brigade headquarters, three forward medical groups, one rear medical group, a preventive medicine field service unit, a medical laboratory, a convalescent center, a medical depot, and a personnel service company. The major elements of the brigade are the forward and rear medical groups, which are described in general terms below. Subordinate operating units can be transferred from group to group and from battalion to battalion as necessary.

a. *Forward Medical Groups.* Each forward

medical group includes two medical battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments and various other elements that can be organized into two battalions as appropriate to provide the support needed. These elements include four evacuation hospitals, four mobile army surgical hospitals, four medical clearing companies, four medical ambulance companies, and one air ambulance company.

b. Rear Medical Group. The rear medical group also includes two medical battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments so that its units can be organized into two medical battalions. The rear medical group includes nine evacuation hospitals, three medical ambulance companies, three medical clearing companies, and three medical collecting companies.

28. Concept of Operations

Under current concepts, the medical brigade must be able to process casualties caused by conventional weapons at rates based upon the

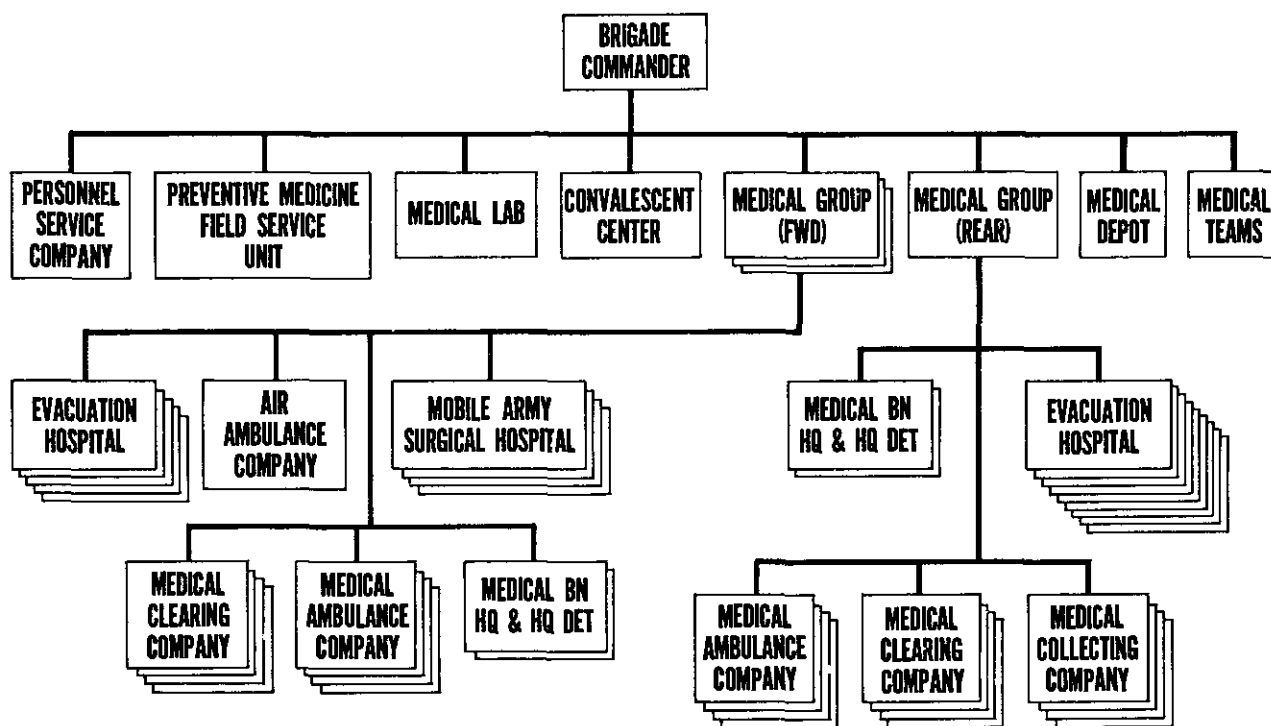


Figure 6. Medical brigade.

particular type of operation and must also be able to process mass casualties caused by mass destruction weapons at rates which cannot be predicted. Therefore, the brigade is organized

with the capability for its hospital units to expand quickly to accommodate peak loads of patients without extensive preparation. In addition, a sufficient number of hospitals are pro-

vided to insure continuous hospital service throughout the field army while some units are moving or inactive for other reasons. In general, hospitalization and treatment facilities within the field army provide patients with that therapy which will permit them either to return quickly to duty or to be evacuated quickly to the communications zone. Certain definitive hospitalization, however, may be provided when the tactical situation and hospital capabilities permit. The medical depot operates a base in the army service area and provides a forward supply element in each corps area.

a. Forward Medical Groups. The forward medical groups operate as close as possible to the divisions and other combat units without interfering with combat operations. Their primary mission is to evacuate patients from these

units and to treat them to the extent necessary to prepare them either for return to duty or for further evacuation. The four mobile surgical hospitals of each group provide immediate surgical service as necessary. The groups also provide area medical service for local units. In general, hospital units of the forward medical group are employed where patients can conveniently be evacuated rearward by air or ground transportation.

b. Rear Medical Group. The rear medical group provides supporting medical service for the field army. It receives patients evacuated from the forward groups and handles their further evacuation or other disposition. In addition, it provides area medical service for units in the army service area.

Section III. MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

29. Mission

The military police brigade provides service to nondivisional organizations assigned or attached to army and corps and area service in the corps rear and army service areas. When necessary, it can also augment division military police companies to provide increased capabilities at that level. Division military police operations, however, are covered in FM 19-1 and are not further discussed here. Operations of the brigade are covered in FM 19-2, Military Police Support in the Field Army. The overall mission of the military police brigade is to provide the following services:

a. Law enforcement, crime prevention and investigation, and crime laboratory service.

b. Security for property, personnel, installations, and facilities including command posts, headquarters, and special ammunition storage areas.

c. Receipt, limited processing, guarding, and evacuating of prisoners of war and civilian internees.

d. Control of disturbances and confinement of military prisoners.

e. Traffic control and circulation control.

f. Assistance in rear area security and area damage control operations and provision of aid in natural disasters.

30. Organization

The military police brigade (fig. 7) includes a brigade headquarters, which performs the usual command and control functions, two military police group headquarters and headquarters detachments, five army military police battalions, one composite military police battalion, and various companies and functional teams. One possible method of deploying a brigade organized in this manner is as follows:

a. Forward Military Police Group. The forward military police group is usually made up of a group headquarters and headquarters detachment, three army military police battalions, one military police escort guard battalion, one composite military police battalion, and a crime investigation detachment. Each army military police battalion in the forward group is made up of a battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment and three army military police companies. The escort guard battalion is made up of a headquarters and headquarters detachment and three escort guard companies. The crime investigation detachment (team LD) operates directly under the forward military police group headquarters.

b. Rear Military Police Group. The rear military police group is usually made up of two army military police battalions, one composite military police battalion, a crime laboratory, and a crime investigation detachment. Each of

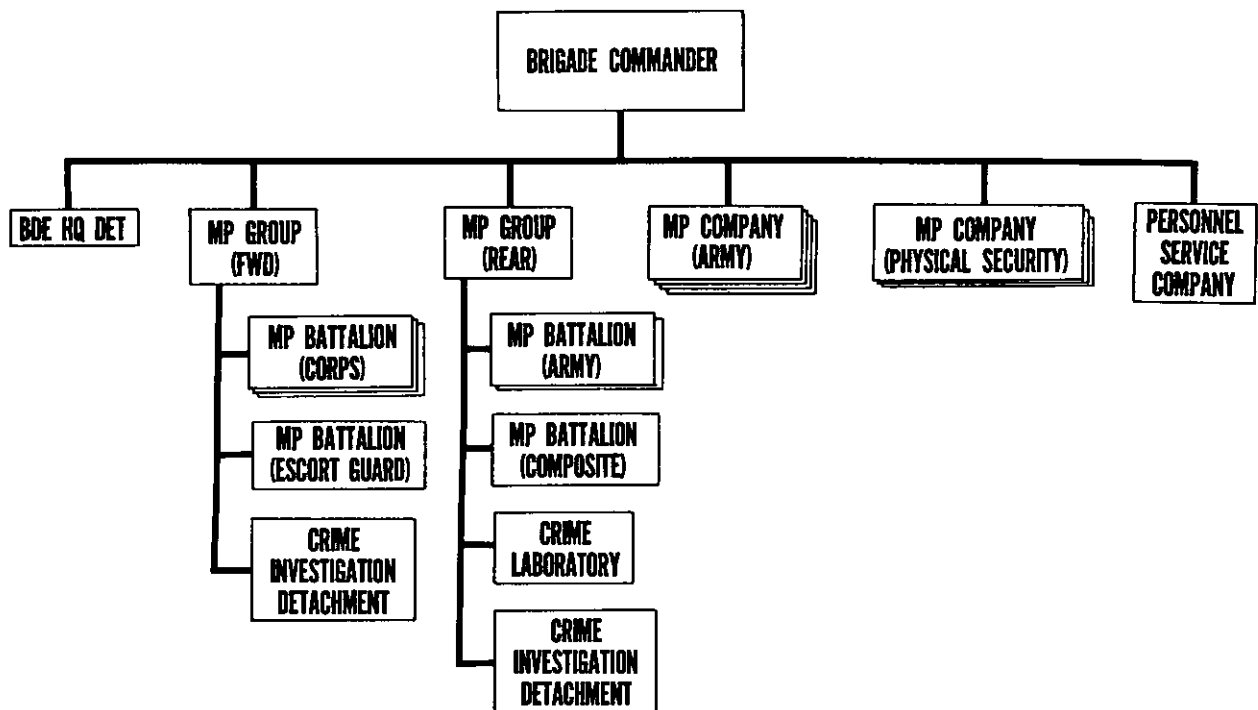


Figure 7. Military police brigade.

the army military police battalions is made up of a battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment and three army military police companies. The composite military police battalion includes three military police guard companies, a crime investigation detachment (team LA), and a military police confinement detachment. An additional crime investigation detachment (team LD) and the crime laboratory operate directly under the group headquarters.

31. Method of Operations

The military police brigade headquarters provides command and staff supervision for all military police operations, plans future operations, and furnishes recommendations on military police requirements and on the employment of military police troops. Functions of the brigade headquarters include planning the support needed in the event of unusual situations such as the capture and evacuation of large numbers of prisoners of war in one division area, traffic control for movements of major units and lengthy logistical movements, and assistance in the evacuation of large numbers of refugees. Other elements of the brigade operate as indicated below.

a. Forward Military Police Group. The three

army military police battalions of the forward military police group are employed to support the three corps and the units associated with each corps. These battalions are usually located well forward in the corps area where they can respond rapidly and efficiently to requirements for military police support. The military police escort guard battalion is responsible for evacuating prisoners of war and civilian internees. It is employed where it can provide rapid evacuation, and each of its three companies usually supports one corps. The primary mission of this battalion is the evacuation of prisoners of war from divisions to the army service area. It may also provide temporary holding facilities in the corps area when prompt evacuation to the army service area is not possible. The army military police battalions of the forward group perform the usual military police duties within their areas of responsibility and provide support to organizations as required.

b. Rear Military Police Group. The primary mission of the rear military police group is to provide military police support on an area basis and to operate prisoner of war holding facilities, civilian internee camps, and a stockade. All of these usually are located in the

army service area. The group headquarters assigns geographical areas of responsibility to the two army military police battalions, which further assign these areas to their organic companies and to any attached units. These battalions provide crime prevention and investigation, furnish traffic control posts and controls on an area basis to channel refugees, apprehend stragglers, perform route reconnaissance, direct traffic as necessary, act as special information sources, and, within their capabilities, capture or destroy infiltrators and partisans. The composite military police battalion employs its three military police guard companies as required by the facilities which they must support.

c. Separate Companies. Of the four separate military police companies assigned to the bri-

gade, three are attached to the corps support brigades and the fourth is usually attached to the field army support command headquarters. The companies attached to the corps support brigades provide direct support to the brigade headquarters and corps headquarters. The company attached to field army support command headquarters supports it, the inventory control center, the army headquarters, and the headquarters of the army rear support brigade. Usually one platoon is provided to each of these headquarters. The three separate military police physical security companies assigned to the military police brigade are attached to the ammunition brigade to provide security for the general support special ammunition companies. One company is usually provided to each ammunition maintenance and supply group.

Section IV. TRANSPORTATION BRIGADE

32. Mission

The transportation brigade provides both air and ground transport for combat service support activities of all units in the army service and corps areas and provides back-up support to the divisions as required. It is described in detail in FM 55-9, Transportation Services and the Transportation Brigade in the Field Army. Units of the brigade provide the connecting link between communications zone transportation and units in the field army area and between general and direct support units within the area. In addition, they provide further transportation for cargo delivered into the army service area by the Military Air Transport Service. The specific function of the brigade include the following:

a. Provision of long-haul motor transport for all classes of supply except bulk fuel and for personnel.

b. Provision of air transport for selected cargo and for replacements and medical patients.

c. Planning, control, and management of nontactical air and ground movements into or out of the field army area and of long-haul movements within the area.

d. Provision of terminal transfer services including the loading, unloading, and transshipment of cargo as required.

33. Organization

The transportation brigade (fig. 8) is made up of a brigade headquarters and headquarters company, a transportation motor transport group, an aviation group, a movement control center, three transportation terminal transfer companies, and a personnel service company. The principal operating elements are the two groups and the transportation movement control center.

a. Transportation Motor Transport Group. The transportation motor transport group is made up of three forward transportation truck battalions, which operate in the corps areas, and two rear transportation truck battalions, which operate within and forward from the army service area. These battalions are equipped with the trucks best suited for their particular missions. For example, the light truck company of each forward transportation truck battalion is equipped with 5-ton trucks, which are used primarily to deliver ammunition in forward areas. In the rear transportation truck battalion, there is little local haul of ammunition. The light truck company in each of these battalions is equipped with 2½-ton trucks, which are suitable for a wide variety of cargo needed locally. The rear battalions, however, are responsible for line-haul delivery of ammunition, and their medium truck companies are equipped with 12-ton

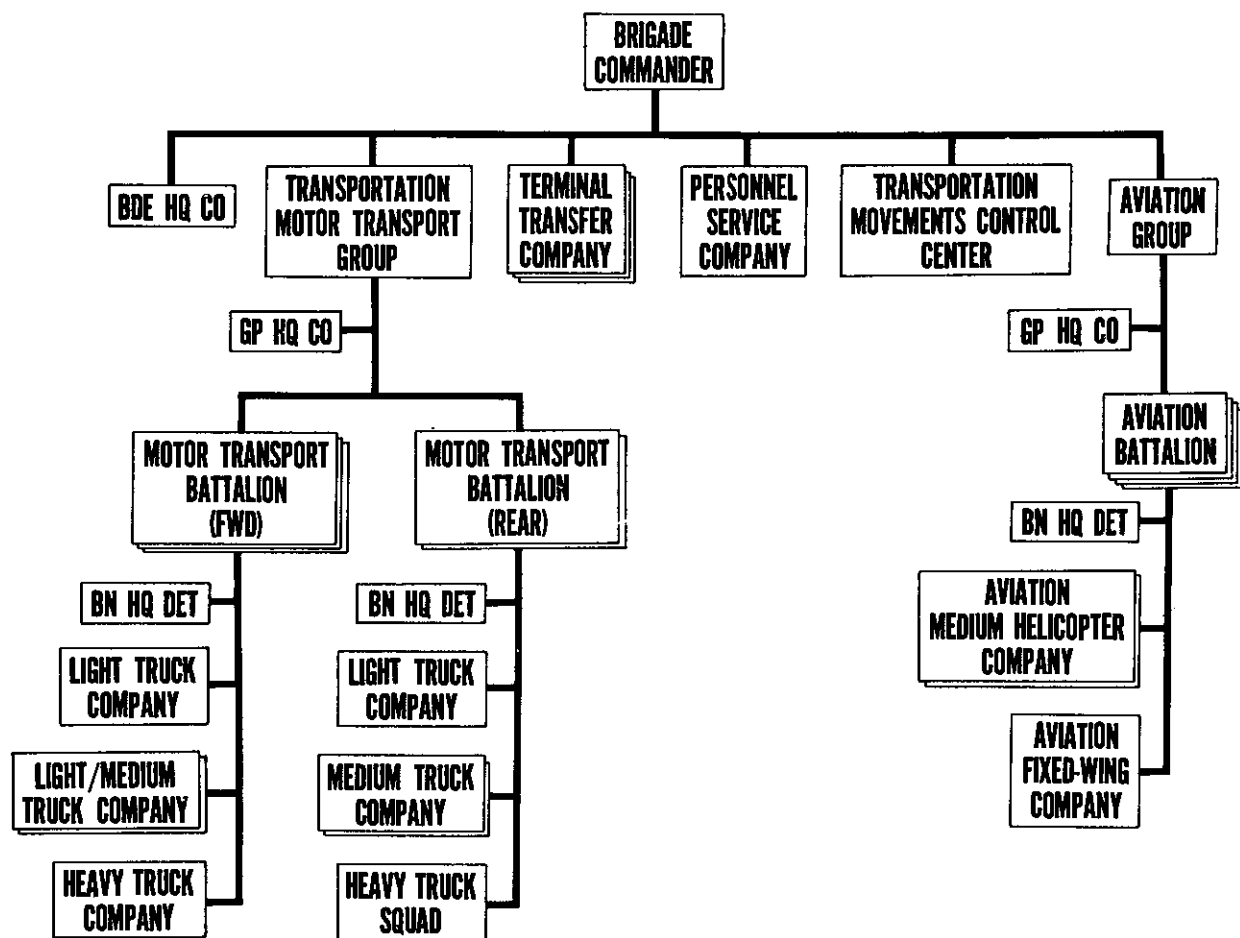


Figure 8. Transportation brigade.

trailers for this purpose. The particular types and numbers of vehicles authorized the companies of both types of battalions are shown in TOE's 55-17, 55-18, 55-28, and 55-67.

b. Aviation Group. The aviation group is made up of headquarters elements for four aviation battalions and 12 aviation companies which can be assigned to the various battalions as required. Eight aviation medium helicopter companies and four aviation fixed-wing companies are provided.

c. Transportation Movement Control Center. The transportation movement control center is the movement management agency for the field army support command. It provides personnel to operate the center headquarters and 17 subordinate transportation movements offices.

34. Method of Operation

The transportation brigade headquarters normally is located in the army service area. Brigade operating units are deployed throughout the army area to provide air and ground

transportation, movements management, and operation of terminal facilities. Movements management is provided by personnel of the transportation movement center and terminal transfer operations are performed by the three terminal transfer companies.

a. Transportation Motor Transport Group. The motor transport group headquarters is located either in the army service area or in one of the corps areas at a point from which it can control the operations of its three forward truck battalions and two rear truck battalions. The group headquarters plans for the most economical and efficient use of the motor transport equipment assigned to its subordinate units. The two rear motor transport battalions normally are employed in the army service area to handle long-haul transport of supplies from army reserves or terminal transfer points to forward general and direct support battalions. The three forward motor transport battalions operate in the corps areas to transport supplies from general support and direct support

units in those areas to the units which they support.

b. Aviation Group. The aviation group headquarters is usually located in one of the corps areas. The headquarters plans for and supervises the operations of four aviation battalions. Overall, the group can provide 100 short tons per division per day in support of a 12-division field army. The group receives daily logistical sources and assigns missions to the battalions airlift requirements through the transportation movement control center and allocates accordingly.

c. Transportation Movement Control Center. The transportation movement control center headquarters is usually located in the army service area, and the 17 subordinate transportation movement offices are located at points of origin and destination throughout the field army area. These offices receive all requests for support by units of the transportation brigade and make routine allocations of resources and other operational decisions based on guidance and direction from the center headquarters and the brigade headquarters.

Section V. CIVIL AFFAIRS GROUP

35. Mission

The general mission of the civil affairs group is to provide civil affairs support to the field army as necessary to insure the successful completion of the required military operations. Additional secondary missions include provision of the civil affairs support necessary to insure the fulfillment of treaty obligations and of obligations arising from other agreements, from the customs of war, and from national policies. Overall, the missions of the group include fulfillment of the political-military responsibilities assigned to the commanders of the field army, corps, divisions, and other units in relation to the civilian population, government, and economy in the area in which the field army is employed. Civil affairs support is divided into two general categories: command support and area support. Command support is provided by civil affairs units or elements which travel with given commands and support them wherever they operate; area support is provided by civil affairs units or elements which operate in a given geographical area to support whatever units enter that area. The field army support command civil affairs group provides command support to the entire field army.

36. Organization

The civil affairs group (fig. 9) is organized into a group headquarters, four civil affairs companies, and 16 civil affairs platoons. The group and company headquarters elements are supported by mess and maintenance teams pro-

vided from TOE 29-500 and switchboard and signal center teams from TOE 11-500. The remainder of the organization, including the headquarters elements, is provided by teams from TOE 41-500. Included are several functional civil affairs teams which are assigned directly to the group, companies, and platoons.

a. Group Headquarters. Group headquarters is the command and control element for the entire organization. It is made up of Team AC from TOE 41-500 and is supported by assigned mess and maintenance teams. Functional civil affairs teams of the following types are also usually assigned directly to the headquarters:

- (1) Civilian supply.
- (2) Supply transport.
- (3) Displaced persons.
- (4) Labor.
- (5) Public health.
- (6) Public safety.
- (7) Public welfare.
- (8) Language.

b. Civil Affairs Companies. Company headquarters is provided by Team AB of TOE 41-500. Each company is supported by mess, maintenance, and signal teams and includes functional civil affairs teams of the same types assigned to the group headquarters but smaller.

c. Civil Affairs Platoons. Platoon headquarters is provided by Team AA of TOE 41-500. Displaced persons, public health, public safety, and language teams are provided which are smaller than those assigned to the companies.

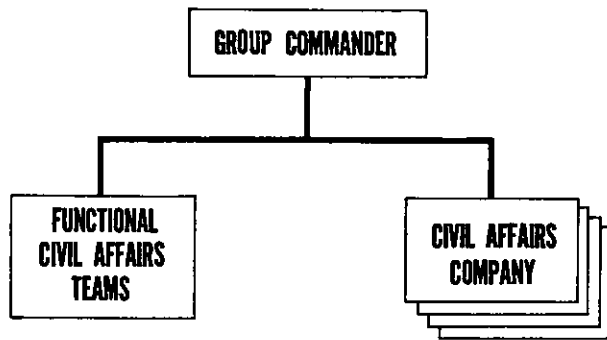


Figure 9. Civil affairs group.

37. Method of Operations

The civil affairs group is extremely flexible and can be employed as necessary to perform the specific missions assigned. The assistant chiefs of staff for civil affairs at field army support command and support brigade level provide staff supervision.

a. Group Headquarters. The civil affairs group headquarters is usually located in the army service area for convenient liaison with the field army support command headquarters and effective central control of the four companies. The civil affairs teams assigned direct-

ly to the group headquarters can be employed to provide the support needed by units and headquarters in the immediate area or can be attached to civil affairs companies or platoons which require assistance. These teams can also be used to support tactical units during particular operations when necessary.

b. Civil Affairs Companies. The four civil affairs companies are usually employed to support units in the army service area and the three corps areas. They command and control whichever civil affairs platoons are employed in their designated areas. Companies, however, may also be placed under the operational control of corps or task force commanders when civil affairs authority is delegated to them. The functional civil affairs teams assigned directly to the companies can be used to assist the platoons, employed in the company area, or made available to tactical units.

c. Civil Affairs Platoons. The 16 civil affairs platoons can be employed to support divisions or other major units directly or can be attached to the companies as necessary to provide support in the army service area and corps area.

CHAPTER 4

SUPPORT BRIGADES

38. General

The army rear support brigade and the corps support brigades (figs. 10 and 11) are major subordinate elements of the field army support command at the same level as the army-wide service organizations. In contrast to the latter organizations, however, each of the support brigades provides a variety of services (supply, maintenance, finance, postal) within its assigned area. Their primary missions are supply and maintenance of all equipment and supplies not provided by the ammunition or medical brigades (i.e., functionalized supply and maintenance). Each of the corps support brigades provides general support to the divisions of the corps and provides both direct and general support to non-divisional units in the corps area. The army rear support brigade provides both direct and general support to the units in the army service area. It also provides certain services to the entire field army and provides backup support for the corps support brigades. The specific functions performed by the support brigades are stated in this chapter, and their supply and maintenance operations are further described in chapters 5 and 6. Both types of support brigades include a replacement battalion, which is attached for administrative support, as well as postal units, finance elements, and a special services detachment. The operations of these elements are described in chapter 7. Both types of brigades receive orders and operating instructions from the field army support command, and both types are described in detail in FM 54-4.

39. Support Brigade Headquarters

The command element is the same in both types of support brigades. It is organized under TOE 54-22, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Support Brigade. The support brigade command and staff organization is the same as that of the field army support command. The same general and special staff sec-

tions are provided but the personnel strengths are lower at the brigade level. The brigade headquarters are also provided with communications, transportation, and military police service in the same manner as the field army support command headquarters.

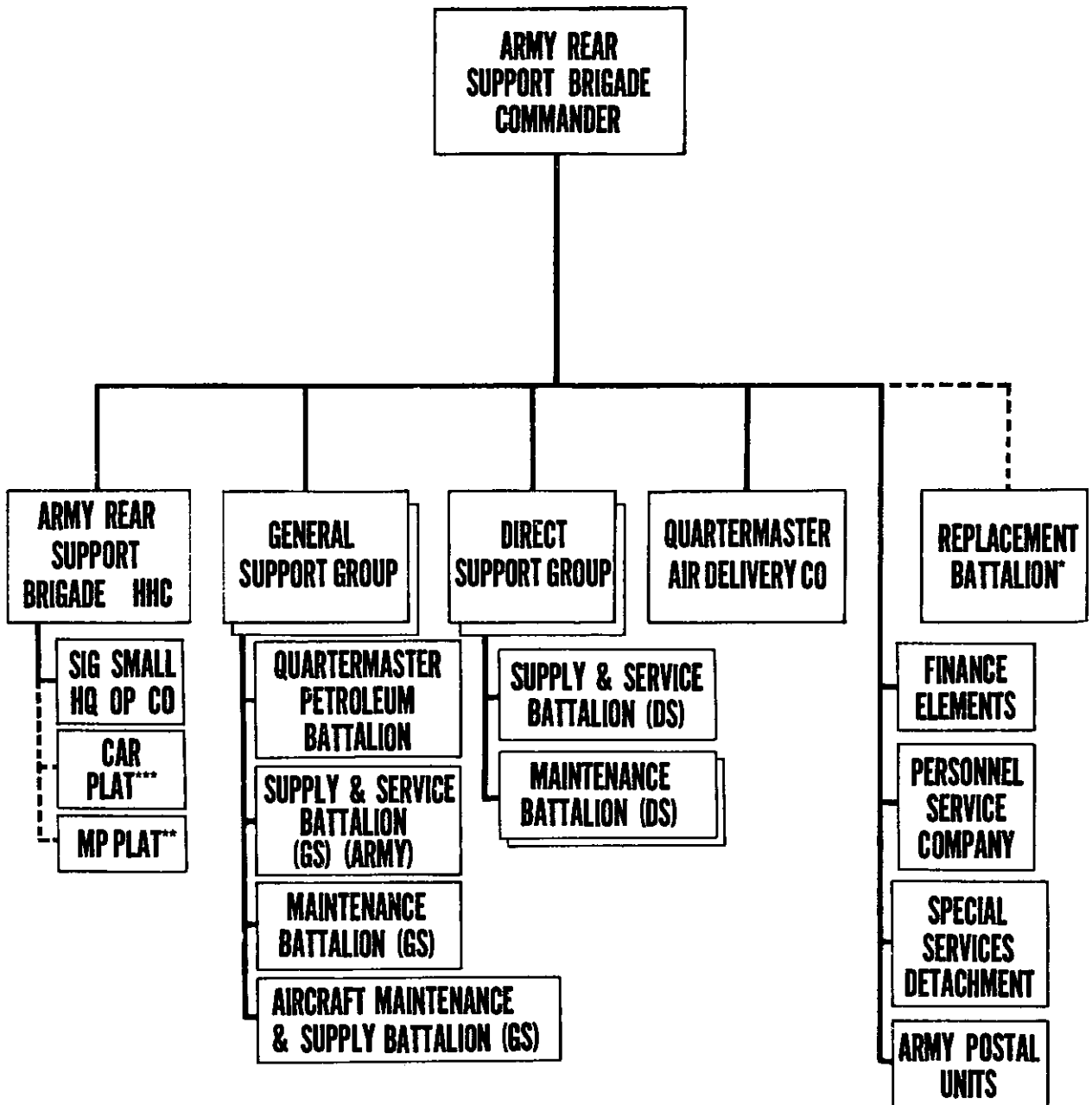
a. The commanders of support brigades are concerned with detailed short-range plans for operations of the units which they command. Each brigade commander is concerned with support of units within a specified area, and each operates as directed by the commander of the field army support command.

b. Although the headquarters elements of both types of brigades are the same, there are some differences in the subordinate operating units assigned to them. This is necessary because of the differences in missions and environment in the army service area and the corps areas.

- (1) The corps support brigade commanders must maintain continuous liaison and effective working relationships with the corps commanders and staffs to insure effective support of all corps units, including the committed divisions and other tactical elements.
- (2) The army rear support brigade commander has certain additional responsibilities which the corps support brigade commanders do not have. These include rear area security, storage and handling of supply reserves, and provision of certain services to the entire army.

40. Army Rear Support Brigade

The army rear support brigade is made up of those units of the field army support command which are employed in the army service area and are not assigned to an army-wide service organization. Its major elements, like those of the corps support brigades, are two general support groups and two direct support groups. Both kinds of support groups are designed to perform the particular combat serv-

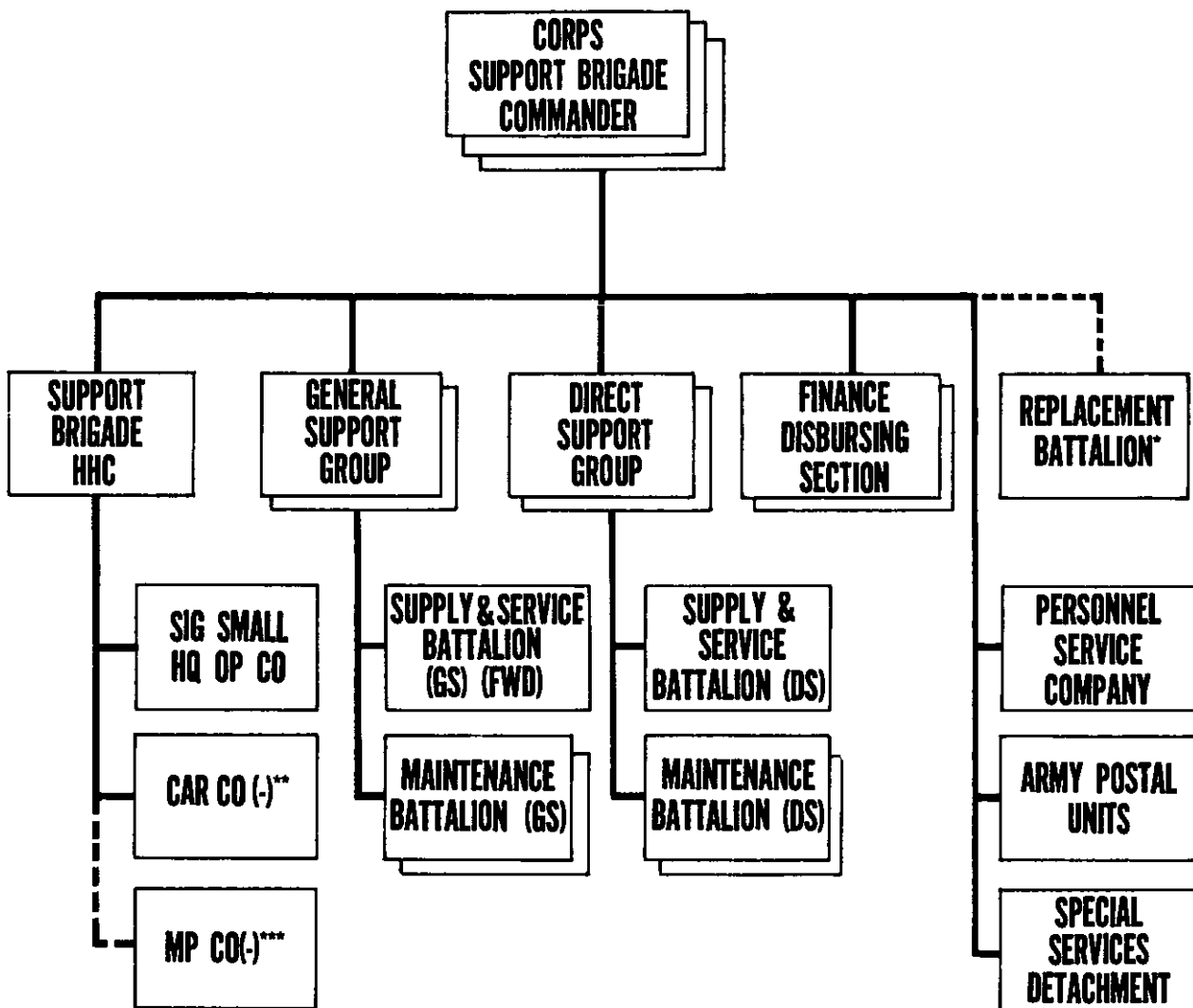


*UNDER OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF FIELD ARMY HEADQUARTERS

**ORGANIC TO MP COMPANY SUPPORTING FASCOM HEADQUARTERS

***ORGANIC TO CAR COMPANY SUPPORTING FASCOM HEADQUARTERS

Figure 10. Army rear support brigade.



***UNDER OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF FIELD ARMY HEADQUARTERS**

****ORGANIC TO THE SUPPORT BRIGADE; ALSO SUPPORTS THE CORPS HEADQUARTERS**

*****ORGANIC TO THE MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE; ALSO SUPPORTS THE CORPS HEADQUARTERS**

Figure 11. Corps support brigade.

ice support functions required in the army service area, and both can be modified as necessary to suit specific situations. In addition to the units of the support groups, the army rear support brigade also has a quartermaster air delivery company which is not found in the corps support brigades and finance and adjutant general units which are different from those found in the corps support brigades.

a. *General Support Groups.* The two general support groups of the army rear support brigade (rear GS groups) primarily provide general support supply and maintenance to the two direct support groups of the brigade and backup supply and maintenance support for the corps support brigades. The command element of all general support groups is organized under TOE 29-102, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, General Support Group. Those groups assigned to the army rear support brigade are usually made up of one each of the battalions described below.

- (1) *Transportation aircraft maintenance and supply general support battalion.* The maintenance units of this battalion are three transport aircraft general support companies, which perform general support aircraft maintenance and backup direct support maintenance which is beyond the capacity of the direct support aircraft maintenance units. These companies stock the aircraft and aircraft-related repair parts needed to support their own operations. The aircraft supply platoon of the battalion headquarters company provides overall repair parts supply both for the battalion and for the direct support aircraft maintenance units. (A battalion is required to provide aircraft supply and maintenance in the army service area because of the high density of aircraft and the broad stockage of aircraft repair parts. The organization and operations of aircraft maintenance and supply units are described in detail in FM 55-45.
- (2) *Quartermaster petroleum battalion (army).* The quartermaster petroleum battalion provides both bulk and packaged class III supplies. The operating

units of the battalion are three petroleum truck companies and three petroleum supply companies. The truck companies are equipped with 5,000-gallon tank trucks which are used to distribute bulk fuel to forward direct and general support petroleum supply elements in the corps areas and to the supply and service companies of the two direct support groups in the army service area. The petroleum supply companies of the battalion maintain and operate fuel storage facilities, including forward tank farms if the petroleum intersectional service pipeline is extended into the field army area. The petroleum truck companies make bulk deliveries as far forward as possible from these installations and at least to the supply points operated by the direct and general support groups in the corps areas. The petroleum supply companies, in addition to operating the storage facilities, also make deliveries within the army service area. The petroleum operations section of the quartermaster petroleum battalion headquarters provides technical supervision over company operations, and the mobile petroleum laboratory assigned to the headquarters performs quality control tests and other laboratory functions.

- (3) *General support maintenance battalion (army).* The maintenance battalion provides general support maintenance of all ground equipment other than medical items, ammunition, and the missiles and associated equipment maintained by the ammunition brigade. In addition to performing general support maintenance of equipment located in the army service area, it also receives overflow workload from the maintenance units in the corps support brigades. Both of the general support maintenance battalions in the army rear support brigade have one light equipment maintenance company and three heavy equipment maintenance companies. One of the two battalions also has a collection,

classification, and salvage company; and one has a tire repair company. Only one of each of these companies is ordinarily needed to support a field army. (Both direct and general support maintenance of ground equipment are described in FM 29-22.)

- (4) *Supply and service general support battalion (army)*. The supply and service general support battalion in the army rear support brigade provides class I supplies, most class II and IV supplies (medical items, ammunition, and missile items are the major exceptions), and field services to units in the army service area. In addition, it provides backup supply support to units in the corps areas and maintains a portion of the overall field army supply reserves. (Collectively, the two supply and service battalions of the army rear support brigade maintain two days of supply for the entire field army in the classes which they handle.) The battalion usually includes one heavy material supply company, two general supply companies, one repair parts company, one transportation light-medium truck company, and one field service company. The heavy materiel supply company provides combat vehicles, general-purpose and special-purpose vehicles, and special-purpose equipment which requires somewhat complicated processing and in-storage maintenance. The two general supply companies of each battalion provide class I supplies, class II and IV expendables, and general-use end items (i.e., all items not stocked by an army-wide service or a specialized supply unit). A topographic supply section may also augment one of the general supply companies of one of the battalions to handle topographic supplies and equipment. The repair parts company handles repair parts other than those provided by the ammunition and medical brigades and the aircraft maintenance and supply general support battalion. Vehicles of the truck com-

pany are used primarily for supply movements within the local area. (Supplies being shipped to forward units are normally carried by transportation brigade vehicles.) The field service company provides laundry and clothing and textile renovation service, decontamination, and general duty labor for battalion operations. In addition, its cemetery platoon establishes and operates a temporary cemetery. Organization of the supply and service general support battalion is described in detail in FM 29-45, General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army.

b. Direct Support Groups. The two direct support groups of the army rear support brigade provide direct support supply, maintenance, and other services to units in the army service area. The command element of the direct support groups is organized under TOE 29-202, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Direct Support Group. Each group consists of a supply and service direct support battalion and two maintenance direct support battalions.

- (1) *Supply and service direct support battalion*. The supply and service direct support battalion includes two identical supply and service direct support companies and two transportation light-medium truck companies. The supply and service companies provide class I and III supplies and class II and IV supplies except medical items, repair parts, maintenance materials, airdrop equipment, and missile items. These companies also provide laundry, bath, clothing exchange, and graves registration service. The light-medium truck companies provide transportation for routine operations of the entire direct support group. Additional transportation is provided by the transportation brigade. Stock control, bakery, and decontamination elements are included in the headquarters company. Organization and operations of the supply and service direct support battalion are described in detail in FM 29-3.

(2) *Maintenance direct support battalions.*

The two maintenance direct support battalions provide direct support maintenance, repair parts and maintenance material supply, and evacuation service for units in the army service area. Each battalion includes a headquarters and main support company, two light maintenance direct support companies, and a transportation aircraft direct support company. These battalions provide essentially the same maintenance to nondivisional units that division support commands provide to divisional units. The headquarters and main support company is usually located in an area of high equipment density where heavy equipment is common. The two light maintenance companies operate separately and are supported as necessary by the headquarters and main support company. The transportation direct support company usually operates near an airfield in the battalion area of responsibility. It can also detach sections to support aircraft units in the same general area.

c. Quartermaster Air Delivery Company.

The mission of the quartermaster air delivery company is to pack, store, and issue parachutes and other airdrop equipment; to repair these items as necessary; and to rig supplies and equipment for delivery by air (airdrop). The company supports the field army for both emergency and normal resupply by air and can also serve as the principal source of resupply for an airborne division after the assault phase of an airborne operation. The company operates at a supply installation or other suitable rigging area and prepares material for direct movement to an airfield for subsequent airdrop. It performs organizational maintenance on airdrop equipment, assists in loading rigged supplies into aircraft when necessary, and provides technical assistance in recovering airdrop equipment after an operation.

d. Other Units. The personnel service company of the army rear support brigade, like those of the army-wide service brigades and corps support brigades, provides centralized personnel service to all elements of the brigade.

Postal regulating detachments receive bulk mail from the base post office and regulate its delivery throughout the army. Army postal units operate Army post offices and provide normal postal service to all units in the army service area. A special services detachment provides entertainment specialists to assist personnel of supported units who perform special services functions as additional duties. Seven finance disbursing sections and a funding team are also assigned to the army rear support brigade and operate under the staff supervision of the brigade finance officer. The finance disbursing sections pay all units in the army service area and also work closely with the sections in the corps support brigades to insure that all nondivisional units throughout the army are paid. The funding team provides all funds used throughout the field army for all purposes. (The operations of personnel service companies and finance and adjutant general elements are described in chapter 8.) Rear area damage control detachments may also be assigned.

41. Corps Support Brigades

The corps support brigades are made up of those elements of the field army support command which are employed in the corps areas and are not assigned to an army-wide service organization. Their major elements are two general support groups and two direct support groups, and they also include adjutant general and finance units as well as a personnel service company. The two direct support groups provide supply, maintenance, and certain other services to the nondivisional units in the corps area. The two general support groups (forward GS groups) provide backup support to the direct support groups and also to the divisions of the corps through their organic division support commands. The direct support groups of the corps support brigades are very similar to those of the army rear support brigade. The general support groups of the two types of brigades, however, are significantly different from each other.

a. General Support Groups. The forward general support groups are different from the rear general support groups primarily because they maintain lower supply levels and a narrower range of items. Essentially, the forward

groups support the troops and equipment found in a corps area while the rear groups support the entire field army. Each of the forward general support groups is made up of two maintenance battalions and one supply and service battalion.

(1) *General support maintenance battalions.* The maintenance battalions in the forward general support groups have the same command element as the maintenance battalion in the rear group. Two such battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments are provided to each forward group, and operating units are assigned individually as appropriate. Three heavy equipment maintenance companies and one light equipment maintenance company identical with those in the rear general support groups are included. One transportation aircraft general support company identical with those provided in the aircraft maintenance and supply battalion in the rear groups is also provided. (Aircraft maintenance and supply in the corps areas do not require a battalion.) Each forward general support group also is provided with two division direct support maintenance companies. These companies are designed to absorb the overflow maintenance from maintenance battalions of division support commands. They are provided in the forward general support groups because these groups provide backup maintenance support to the divisions. These companies have essentially the same capabilities as the main support company of a divisional maintenance battalion. (Further information is provided in FM 29-22.)

(2) *Supply and service general support battalion (forward).* The command element of the forward general support supply and service battalion is organized slightly differently than that of the corresponding battalion in the rear groups in order to provide for control and supervision over class III supply and aircraft repair parts. (These functions are per-

formed respectively by the quartermaster petroleum battalion and the transportation aircraft maintenance and supply battalion in the rear general support groups.) Each of the forward general support supply and service battalions includes a light-medium truck company, a repair parts company, and two general supply companies which are the same as those in the rear general support group. A heavy materiel supply company of the same type included in the rear group is also provided to one of the forward groups of each corps support brigade. Class III supplies are handled in forward groups by two quartermaster petroleum supply companies authorized to each group. One forward field service company is also provided in each forward supply and service battalion to furnish the services needed in that area. A bakery platoon is added to provide bread for the divisions, and the two laundry and renovation platoons are capable of handling bulk work in support of division clothing exchange operations. The two graves registration platoons operate graves registration collecting points rather than a temporary cemetery, as is the case in the army service area.

b. Direct Support Groups. The direct support groups of the corps support brigades are organized and operate in the same manner as those of the army rear support brigade except that each has only one light-medium truck company. The two direct support groups in each corps support brigade support all of the nondivisional units (army, corps, FASCOM) in the corps area.

c. Other Units. The personnel service company of the corps support brigade provides centralized personnel service to units of the brigade. Army postal units operate Army post offices and provide normal postal service on an area basis to all nondivisional units in the corps area. (Division mail is routed by the postal regulating detachments of the army rear support brigade and handled internally by division personnel.) Two finance disbursing

sections are provided to each corps support brigade to provide finance service to non-divisional units in the corps area. These sections receive funds from the finance funding

team assigned to the army rear support brigade. The special services detachment performs the same function as that in the army rear support brigade.

CHAPTER 5

MAINTENANCE

42. Introduction

a. *Maintenance Categories.* The categories of maintenance are organizational, direct support, general support, and depot. These categories and basic maintenance policies are stated in AR 750-1.

- (1) *Organizational maintenance.* Organizational maintenance is that maintenance normally authorized for, performed by, and the responsibility of a using unit or organization on equipment in its possession (formerly known as first and second echelon maintenance).
- (2) *Direct support maintenance.* Direct support maintenance is that maintenance normally authorized and performed by designated maintenance organizations or activities in direct support of the using units or organizations (formerly known as third echelon maintenance).
- (3) *General support maintenance.* General support maintenance is that maintenance authorized and performed by designated maintenance organizations or activities in support of the Army supply system (formerly known as fourth echelon maintenance). In other words, at the level of general support maintenance, repaired items are customarily returned to the supply system rather than to the user.
- (4) *Depot maintenance.* Depot maintenance is that maintenance which, through overhaul of economically repairable material, augments the procurement program in satisfying overall Army requirements, and, when required, provides for repair of materiel beyond the capability of general support maintenance organizations. (Depot maintenance was formerly known as fifth echelon maintenance.

It is not usually performed within a field army.)

b. *Maintenance Data Collection.* As required by AR 750-1, commanders at all echelons insure that the data generated by the Army integrated equipment record and maintenance management system are accurately recorded and used in maintenance management. The subject of maintenance data collection is described in TM 38-750-1. The assistant chiefs of staff for maintenance at the support brigades and at field army support command headquarters are responsible for staff supervision of the data collection effort.

43. Maintenance Responsibilities of Units

a. All organizations of the field army perform organizational maintenance on their own equipment. Division support commands and direct support units of the field army support command perform direct support maintenance. General support units of the field army support command perform general support maintenance. Thus, the field army support command provides general support maintenance for all field army organizations. For the divisions, it provides backup direct support maintenance in addition to general support maintenance. For nondivisional units, it provides all direct support maintenance as well as all general support maintenance. Ammunition, missile, and missile equipment maintenance is performed by the ammunition brigade; medical maintenance is performed by the medical brigade. All other maintenance is performed by division support commands and by direct and general support groups of the field army support command. This chapter describes the field army maintenance system in general terms from the level of the division support commands to the level of the field army support command headquarters. FM 29-22 and those field manuals which contain detailed descriptions of units which perform maintenance

should be used whenever more specific information is needed.

b. No field army maintenance units (units which perform direct or general support maintenance) are designed to be capable of performing all maintenance which, over long periods and under varied circumstances, might be required of them. A complete capability of this kind would increase the requirements for maintenance personnel, equipment, and supplies and would also result in periods when personnel and equipment would not be active. Therefore, all maintenance units are designed to perform an efficient and economical proportion of the peak workload which they may receive. Provision is then made for the capability of each type of maintenance unit to be supplemented by the capability of another unit.

c. Organizational maintenance workloads may also reach unusually high peaks at times. Therefore, provision is also made for direct support maintenance units to assist in the performance of organizational maintenance when this is essential.

44. Division Maintenance

Organizational maintenance and direct support maintenance are both performed within divisions. All divisional units perform organizational maintenance on their organic equipment, and their commanders are responsible for insuring that this is done effectively. When repairs are required which are beyond the scope of organizational maintenance, the using unit or organization requests support from the maintenance battalion of the division support command.

a. The division support command is the direct support element for the division, and its maintenance battalion performs direct support maintenance on most division equipment. The maintenance battalion sends mobile teams to the locations of the equipment needing repair whenever this is practical. It also makes direct item-for-item exchanges when authorized and takes any other expedient measures authorized to insure rapid repair of important items and prompt return to the user.

b. The capabilities of the division maintenance battalion are augmented when necessary by the division direct support maintenance

company of the designated general support maintenance battalion. The division direct support maintenance company has essentially the same capabilities as the main support company of the organic division maintenance battalion. The company can move into the division area and assist the maintenance battalion in handling peak workloads for whatever period is necessary. Although these companies perform direct support maintenance, they are assigned to the general support groups because these groups support the divisions and because they can be committed from this level to perform whatever direct support maintenance work is most critical.

c. When repairs on divisional equipment are beyond the scope of direct support maintenance and when the volume of direct support work exceeds the capabilities of the maintenance battalion and the division direct support maintenance company, the equipment is evacuated to a heavy or light equipment maintenance company of the appropriate general support group.

45. Maintenance in the Corps Rear Area

General support maintenance is performed in each corps rear area by elements of the two general support groups which support both the division support commands and the direct support groups. The two direct support groups perform direct support maintenance for the various nondivisional organizations operating in the corps area.

a. *General Support Maintenance.* The maintenance elements of the general support groups receive general support work from the divisions. In addition, they receive from the direct support groups any work involving repairs which are not within the scope of direct support maintenance and any direct support maintenance work which exceeds the capabilities of the direct support group. At the general support level, there is no maintenance float. Items received are repaired and returned to the field army stock maintained by the group. Items which cannot be repaired within the scope of general support maintenance or which exceed unit capabilities are evacuated to the communications zone or disposed of as directed. Direct exchange of critical items may be authorized between general support supply elements and

division support commands or direct support groups. The unserviceable items turned in, however, are repaired and returned to stock. This procedure is not to be confused with the operation of the maintenance float at direct support level.

b. Direct Support Maintenance. Direct support maintenance is performed by elements of the two direct support groups employed in the corps rear area. These groups support corps and army units employed in the same area. The supported units perform organizational maintenance in the same manner as using units in the division, and they receive maintenance support from the direct support elements in the same way that units in the divisions receive support from the division maintenance battalion.

46. Maintenance in the Army Service Area

Maintenance in the army service area is provided by the two general support and two direct support groups employed there. These groups do not normally support units in the corps area. Therefore, the army service area does not represent a higher level of maintenance support and there is no routine flow of maintenance work between it and the areas forward of it. (As indicated previously, however, materiel evacuated from the corps rear area is shipped through the army service area to the communications zone. Moreover, general support maintenance units in the army service area may provide backup support to forward general support units if necessary.) Direct support maintenance elements in the army service area provide assistance to units and organizations in the same manner as direct support elements in the forward areas. In addition they establish and operate whatever maintenance float is authorized.

47. Repair Parts Supply

Repair parts allowances and initial guide quantities are selected and allocated to organizational, direct support, general support, and depot maintenance levels based on the level of maintenance authorized, consumption rates, and the ability of units to maintain and move the items to be stocked. Within the framework of field army policies and directives, the field army support command announces the repair

parts stockage levels authorized at the various maintenance levels. The assistant chiefs of staff for supply and maintenance at field army support command headquarters and at corps support brigade headquarters then exercise staff supervision over repair parts supply operations within their area of responsibility and make recommendations to their commanders for modifications or improvement. Details of repair parts supply at the direct support level and within maintenance battalions are provided in FM 29-22.

48. Maintenance Control

Maintenance operations must be carefully controlled so that the maintenance workload will be balanced. If the workload is not balanced, bottlenecks may develop and supported units and organizations may not be able to operate effectively because of shortages of serviceable items. If repair operations are not coordinated and controlled, items which are in excess may be repaired while items in short supply are left unserviceable. The objectives of control and coordination are met through a system of priorities and staff supervision. The overall system operates, in general terms, as indicated below:

a. Organizational Level. At organizational level, equipment operators or users and unit mechanics undertake to perform all of the maintenance operations required and authorized. When the organizational maintenance operations exceed unit capability and when repairs are required which are not within the scope of organizational maintenance, the units must obtain assistance from a direct support maintenance unit.

b. Direct Support Level. During routine operations, direct support maintenance units usually repair items on a first-in first-out basis with priority given to mission-type items. For special situations, additional priorities can be established. A priority can be given to a combat organization which is about to make a major effort, or priority can be given to specific critical items which are in short supply. At the direct support level, items returned for repair are still unit property. They can be replaced by an item from the maintenance float, or they can be held for repair by the direct support unit and returned to the using unit.

They are handled by one of these methods according to the priority system established for the kind of item involved or for the organization which returned it. Items which cannot be repaired or replaced at the direct support level are handled according to the priorities and controls established for the general support level.

c. General Support Level. Equipment items which must be evacuated to the general support level are no longer organization property; they are part of the field army stocks. Therefore, supply elements at the direct support level requisition items to replace them. Items returned to the general support level for repair are also repaired according to a priority system. If they cannot be repaired, they are evacuated to the communications zone or disposed of according to command instructions. Repair operations at general support level must be carefully controlled and coordinated with anticipated and known supply requirements. General support maintenance elements must repair items according to a schedule which will make the items available for reissue to the direct support level when needed. Items which cannot be repaired at the general support level or which cannot be repaired in time for their anticipated need must be provided from communications zone sources. Decisions on questions of this kind are based on established policy and priorities and on overall stockage information provided by the inventory control center.

d. Support Brigade Level. The assistant chief of staff for maintenance at each of the four support brigades makes recommendations concerning maintenance operations to his com-

manding officer and exercises staff supervision over maintenance operations performed by the direct and general support groups of the brigade. Operations which fall within established policy and control are handled by the direct and general support groups. The assistant chief of staff for maintenance, however, assists in such matters as balancing workload between groups, establishing new priorities or modifying old ones, and in any other problems which cannot be handled at group level. Information concerning the overall stockage situation within each brigade is provided by the inventory control center.

e. Field Army Support Command Level. The assistant chief of staff for maintenance at the field army support command headquarters performs essentially the same control and policy functions for the entire command as his counterpart performs within each brigade. However, he receives all appropriate maintenance information from the inventory control center and has access to the technical service stockage specialists of the staff and at the center for advice in making decisions. The commanding officer of the inventory control center makes operating decisions within the area of established policy. When decisions outside this area are required in connection with maintenance, he refers them to the assistant chief of staff for maintenance. If the assistant chief of staff for maintenance cannot resolve them on the basis of his knowledge of the overall maintenance situation, he makes recommendations concerning them to the field army support command commander for decision. Coordination is also required with the assistant chief of staff for supply.

CHAPTER 6

SUPPLY

Section I. GENERAL SUPPLIES

49. Introduction

In this manual, supplies are considered in four groupings: general supplies, fuels and lubricants, ammunition, and medical items. In this grouping, general supplies include class I supplies and all class II and IV items except medical supplies and missile items. General supplies and class III supplies (fuels and lubricants) are provided by the direct and general support groups of the four support brigades. Medical supplies are provided by the medical brigade. Missile items and ammunition are provided by the ammunition brigade. In this chapter, general supply is described in section I and class III supply is described in section II. Ammunition and medical supply are described briefly in section III and in detail in FM 9-6 and FM 8-16.

50. Concept of Supply Operations

The following factors are fundamental to field army general supply operations.

a. Single or Centralized Supply Sources.

- (1) *Direct Support.* Using units receive all of their supplies except ammunition and missile and medical items from one kind of unit. Within divisions, this supply source is the supply and service company of the division support command. For nondivisional units, the source is the supply and service company of a direct support group of the field army support command. Both types of units provide class III supplies in addition to general supplies.
- (2) *General support.* The direct support units (division support commands and direct support groups) receive all of their supplies except ammunition and missile and medical items from supply and service general support battalions. At the general support level, repair

parts and class III supplies are each provided by a specialized company of the battalion. Heavy class II and IV items are provided by the heavy materiel supply company, and the remaining class II and IV items (less repair parts, missile and medical items, and heavy equipment) are provided by the general supply company.

b. Throughput. The initial delivery of supplies to forward areas is emphasized, and multiple handlings are reduced as much as possible. In general, about three quarters of the supplies needed in the corps and division areas (with the exception of bulk class III and medical items are delivered forward of the army service area on communications zone transportation. The remaining quarter will require transfer from one type of transport to another by a terminal transfer company of the transportation brigade or will be shipped forward from a rear general support group. In addition, supplies will be delivered initially to direct support groups when possible. Those received by general support groups will be shipped directly to using units whenever possible. Bypassing a support echelon in this manner reduces the necessity for rehandling.

c. Requisitioning. Requisitioning procedures and documents are described in AR 725-50. The requisition normally used for supplies other than bulk fuel and ammunition is the DA Form 2765 in either manual or machine-card form. In routine supply transactions, this form is usually filled out manually by the requisitioning unit, converted to a punched card at the general support level, and transceived from that level to the inventory control center.

d. Transportation Brigade. The supply elements of the field army support command, with the exception of the quartermaster petroleum supply battalion, do not have a capability for delivering supplies outside of their local area.

Therefore, the transportation brigade is the primary means for moving supplies. Its resources are controlled systematically by the transportation movements center and subordinate transportation movements offices located throughout the field army area.

51. Supply Levels

Field army general supply assets (exclusive of repair parts) approximately eight to ten days of supply. This level includes one to three days of supply in the hands of using units. Supply elements of the field army support command and of the division support commands together have a target stockage level of seven days broken down as follows:

a. Direct Support Units. Direct support supply units (division support commands and elements of the direct support groups) maintain two days of supplies for their customers (one day for issue and one day in reserve). The supplies held by direct support supply units are dispersed throughout the entire field army area in the vicinities of the units to which they will be issued. Supplies included in the two-day level maintained by direct support units, like those already in the hands of using units, are not included in the field army inventory control system. Direct support units, however, also operate maintenance floats. The floats are made up of selected critical items and are part of the field army supply reserves.

b. General Support Units. General support supply groups throughout the corps areas and the army service area maintain three days of supply (one day for issue and two days in reserve) for the direct support units which they support. In addition, those general support supply units located in the army service area also maintain two days of supply for the entire field army. All supplies held at the general support level are included in the field army inventory control system. They are dropped from it when issued to the direct support level. The items included in the maintenance floats operated by direct support units are charged against the three days of supply which the general support units maintain for the units they support. These items are accounted for under the inventory control system.

52. Requisitioning Procedures

Requisitions are of particular importance

in class II and IV supply because consumption of items in these classes cannot ordinarily be predicted accurately. Moreover, the requisitions provide the only means of making unit needs known in highly specific terms (stock numbers, model numbers, quantities, etc.). Preparation of requisitions, however, must not become a burden to the supported units. For this reason, requisitions which have been partially prepared in advance are used as much as possible. In addition, direct support supply units assist the units which they support in solving any problems related to requisitioning. Requisitioning procedures for nondivisional units are described in general terms below. They are covered in detail in FM 29-3 and FM 29-45. Procedures for divisional units are described in FM 10-50 and FM 54-2. Supply procedures at the support brigade and support group levels are also described in FM 54-4.

a. Nondivisional using units submit requisitions for class II and IV items (other than repair parts) to supply and service companies of direct support supply and service battalions. (Repair parts are provided at the direct support level by the maintenance battalion.) The class II items requisitioned are usually replacements for like items which were turned in to the general support level for repair, damaged beyond repair, or lost. Class IV items are authorized by tables of allowances or local decisions for particular projects.

b. Within the supply and service company, the stock control section receives the requisitions and determines whether or not regulated or command-controlled items are involved. If they are, the requisition is placed in command channels to reach the level at which it can be approved or disapproved. If the items involved are not regulated or command-controlled, company stock is checked and, if possible, issue is made. If the items are not in stock, they are requisitioned from the general support level. In either case, the appropriate supply status information is provided to the general support level.

c. At the general support level, requisitions and other supply data are received by the supply control office of the supply and service battalion. This office also checks requisitions and directs issues if the stock is available. The requisitions and other appropriate data are

then transceived directly to the inventory control center.

d. In class II and IV supply transactions, support brigade headquarters activities are usually limited to overall supervision, resolution of specific problems (management by exception), provision of policy guidance, and authorized action on requisitions for regulated

or command-controlled items.

e. In contrast to class II and IV supplies, class I supplies can be forecasted on the basis of present and projected troop strengths. Therefore, class I supplies can be provided according to a schedule agreed upon by supporting and supported units. This system is used whenever possible.

Section II. CLASS III SUPPLIES

53. Concept of Operations

Class III supplies are fuels and lubricants. The class III supply system is based on the distribution and issue of fuels in bulk quantities. Lubricants, most of which come into the theater of operations in manufacturers containers, are handled in smaller quantities and are called "packaged products." Both bulk and packaged class III supplies are processed through the same channels. Class III supplies are delivered as far forward as possible by communications zone organizations. Usually, they are delivered into the army service area. The field army requires about seven gallons of bulk fuel per man per day. Consequently, emphasis is placed upon the rapid delivery of large quantities of fuel to forward locations. Throughput deliveries are used to bypass intermediate echelons whenever possible. The class III supply system is covered in detail in FM 29-3 and FM 29-45.

a. Bulk fuels are not requisitioned in the same manner as class II and IV supplies. Instead, they are issued primarily on the basis of forecasts of requirements and supply status reports (consumption reports). Initial issues or allocations are made based on forecasts of requirements. Replenishment issues are based on demands or stock status reports, which in both cases are after-the-fact actions taken to substantiate the issues already made during a given period.

b. Because of the critical need for fuel and the constant and widespread demand for it, the support brigade headquarters participate in class III supply actions more frequently than in actions concerning the other classes of supply handled by brigade elements.

c. As with other classes of supply, automatic data-processing equipment at the inventory control center is used in determining

appropriate supply actions and in developing class III supply requirements.

d. In contrast to the other classes of supply, bulk fuels are not delivered by the transportation brigade. They are delivered by tank trucks organic to the petroleum units of the general and direct support groups. Packaged class III supplies are delivered in cargo trucks authorized these units.

54. Distribution of Class III Supplies

Whenever possible, bulk fuel is moved forward through pipelines operated by petroleum intersectional commands based in the communications zone. These commands also operate the terminals located at the head of the pipelines. Bulk products may also come forward in rail tank cars or tank trucks. In these instances also, the terminals located at the point where delivery by communications zone organizations ends are operated by communications zone organizations. Temporary storage and further distribution of products received from these terminals are handled by field army support command elements as indicated below.

a. Both of the general support groups assigned to the army rear support brigade include a quartermaster petroleum battalion. Both of these battalions include three petroleum supply companies and three petroleum truck companies. The petroleum supply companies operate bottled-steel or fabric tanks to receive and store bulk fuels. Usually, they store two days of supply for the direct support units which they support and three days of supply for the entire field army. The petroleum truck companies make linehaul deliveries of bulk products in their organic tank trucks; local deliveries are usually made by the petroleum supply companies. Overall, deliveries are made to direct support groups in the army service

area and to general support and direct support groups (and division support commands) in forward areas. Thus, in some cases, class III supplies are delivered from general support elements in the army service area to other general support elements in the corps area. In addition, however, throughput deliveries to direct support elements and to major using units are also used as much as possible.

b. Both of the general support groups assigned to each corps support brigade include a supply and service battalion with two forward petroleum supply companies. Each of these companies includes three petroleum platoons, each made up essentially of a storage section and a distribution section. The storage sections receive class III supplies delivered by the petroleum truck companies of the petroleum supply battalion or by communications zone transportation. The storage sections provide temporary storage of bulk products in collapsible tanks, and the distribution sections make deliveries in organic tank trucks. The petroleum supply companies in the general support battalions, like those in the petroleum supply

battalion, maintain about two days of supply for the units which they support. They do not, however, maintain any other reserves. Deliveries are made directly to major using units when possible and to direct support groups and division support commands. In addition to providing temporary storage of bulk products, the petroleum platoons also operate convoy refueling points and mobile filling stations.

c. The two direct support groups assigned to the army rear support brigade and to each corps support brigade include two supply and service companies. Each of these companies includes a petroleum platoon made up essentially of a storage and issue section and a distribution section. Each petroleum platoon can operate two issue points for bulk fuels and can also distribute directly to major using units. In addition, they can operate convey refueling points and mobile filling stations. The petroleum platoons in the army service area and in the corps areas maintain about two days of class III supply for the units which they support.

Section III. AMMUNITION SUPPLY AND MEDICAL SUPPLY

55. General

The ammunition and medical brigades, like the support brigades, receive staff supervision concerning their supply activities from the field army support command assistant chief of staff for supply. They also transceive data to the inventory control center in the same general manner, and their stocks are controlled by the center. The primary difference between the supply operations of the support brigades and of the ammunition and medical brigades is that those of the latter two take place throughout the field army area under centralized brigade control.

56. Conventional Ammunition Supply

Ammunition supply is based on a continuous-refill system, under which units are responsible for maintaining a prescribed basic load of ammunition. Stock levels to be maintained in ammunition installations within the army and in forward communications zone depots are established, and ammunition is moved forward by

transportation units to maintain these levels. Ammunition supply is controlled by a system of credits to the army level and by a system of rationing and restrictions (available supply rates) within the army. Normal deployment of ammunition supply units and methods of providing supply support are as follows:

a. Two conventional ammunition companies are located well forward in each corps area to provide direct support to divisions and to any nondivisional units in the area. Usually, supported units pick up their ammunition at the supply points operated by these companies (supply point distribution.)

b. Two direct support/general support ammunition companies are located in the rear of each corps area (or well forward in the army service area) to provide general support to the companies described in *a* above and direct support to tactical units. More than half of the ammunition issued by these DS/GS units is normally delivered directly to using units in the division areas (unit distribution).

c. One DS/GS ammunition company per

corps is also located in the army service area to support units employed there and to provide backup support for the forward ammunition units.

57. Special Ammunition Supply

Special ammunition is allocated to designated commanders by specific item either for a specified period of time or for a particular action. Commanders then prescribe the distribution of available weapons to include designation of ownership, storage units, locations, types of weapons, yields, and total numbers.

a. The primary flow of special ammunition is from communications zone installations to special ammunition direct support companies. Backup support, however, is provided by special ammunition general support companies and special ammunition can also be moved forward from these units when necessary.

b. The primary flow of class II and IV items related to special ammunition is from communications zone installations to missile direct support companies. As in the case of special ammunition, however, these class II and IV items

can also be provided through missile general support companies.

58. Medical Supply

Medical supply is provided by the medical depot of the medical brigade. This unit is made up of a headquarters, a base platoon, and three advance platoons. Usually, the base platoon is located centrally in the army service area and one of the advance platoons is located in each corps area. The depot receives, stores, and issues medical supplies and equipment; supervises organizational and performs general support maintenance of medical items; and distributes whole blood to field army medical installations. The depot is relatively small, stocks a 5- to 7-day level of selected necessary items, and can be moved easily. In ordinary operations, the base platoon makes bulk issues to the advance platoons for further issue to using units, but it can also support local using units directly when desirable. Usually medical supplies are transported in medical unit vehicles. However, the transportation brigade provides support when necessary.

CHAPTER 7

REPLACEMENTS AND PERSONNEL SERVICES

Section I. REPLACEMENTS

59. Organization

The field army replacement system, which is described in FM 12-2, provides individual and unit replacements to all elements of the field army. The replacement system is operated by the field army commander. Staff supervision is provided by the G1 and technical direction by the adjutant general.

a. Operating Units. The nondivisional operating units of the replacement system are replacement battalions and their subordinate companies. Each division also has a replacement detachment within the division administration company. The division commander is responsible for the operations of this detachment.

b. Employment A replacement battalion made up of three to five replacement companies is usually employed to support each corps, and

a fourth battalion supports organizations in the army service area. The battalions employed in the corps areas are attached to the corps support brigades, and the battalion employed in the army service area is attached to the army rear support brigade. These attachments are for administration and logistical support only.

60. Functions

Replacement units receive, process, assign or reassign, and arrange transportation for replacements to all units of the field army. The replacements processed include both newly arrived personnel and returned-to-duty personnel such as hospital returnees and recovered prisoners of war. The replacement companies receive, mess, billet, control and equip replacements and provides limited training for them when required.

Section II. PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, POSTAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL SERVICES

61. Personnel Service Companies

Personnel administration above unit level is provided to all elements of the field army support command by personnel service companies. These companies are provided in five types (A through E) and are organized under TOE 12-67. One company is assigned to each support brigade and to each army-wide service brigade. Each company operates under the staff supervision of the brigade adjutant general (or adjutant) and provides centralized personnel administration for the units of the brigade. Functions performed include maintenance of field military personnel records, preparation of pay vouchers for submission to a finance disbursing section, and related personnel administrative actions. The personnel service company of the army rear support brigade supports army headquarters, field army support command headquarters, the inventory

control center, and all units of the brigade itself. The companies assigned to the other support brigades and the army-wide service brigades support all elements of the brigade to which assigned.

62. Postal Service

Army postal units (APU's) are provided in the corps support brigades, and both Army postal units and postal regulating detachments are provided in the army rear support brigade. The APU's in the army rear support brigade provide complete postal service (mail distribution and dispatch, insured and registered mail, stamps, and money orders) to all units in the army service area. Those in the corps support brigades provides the same service to all non-divisional units in the corps areas. The postal regulating detachments in the army rear support brigade provide in-transit mail routing

and redistribution to the entire field army. The APU's and postal regulating detachments usually operate as follows:

a. Corps Support Brigade APU's. Corps support brigade APU's receive incoming mail from the postal regulating detachments. They route and redistribute it as necessary within the area, arranging for whatever transportation is needed. One APU is attached to the personnel service company to provide postal service to the brigade headquarters and adjacent units. This unit also provides directory service for the command APO system. Another APU provides service to the corps headquarters, and others are employed as necessary to provide effective postal support on an area basis. Out-

going mail is received at the APO's and routed to the postal regulating detachments.

b. Army Rear Support Brigade APU's. In the army rear support brigade, one APU supports the army headquarters and another supports the brigade itself. A third APU supports the field army support command headquarters and the inventory control center and provides directory service for the command APO system.

c. Postal Regulating Detachments. The postal regulating detachments provide intransit routing and redistribution of all incoming and outgoing mail. This service is provided between all APO's in the field army and the APO's and base post office supporting the field army.

Section III. FINANCE SERVICE

63. General

Finance service provided by the field army support command includes pay of nondivisional troops and any other authorized personnel as directed, provision of funds of appropriate type for all purposes, and preparation of required financial data and reports. (Division troops are paid by the organic divisional finance sections. All funds required by the divisions, however, are provided by the funding section assigned to the army rear support brigade.) Complete information on finance service is provided in FM 14-1.

64. Finance Operating Elements

Finance service is provided by seven finance disbursing sections and a funding section assigned to the army rear support brigade and by two finance disbursing sections assigned to each corps support brigade. The funding section provides funds to the entire field army for all purposes. The 13 finance disbursing sections handle monthly payments and various others for all of the nondivisional elements of the field army. The finance disbursing sections and the funding sections are organized under TOE 14-500. They operate under the staff supervision of the brigade finance officers.

65. Method of Operation

The finance disbursing sections in the army rear support brigade provide finance service to

all units in the army service area. The funding section in the same brigade provides all of the funds needed throughout the field army. The finance disbursing sections in the corps support brigades provide finance service in the corps areas.

a. The finance disbursing sections in the army service area support the army and field army support command headquarters, the army rear support brigade, and the army-wide service organizations as well as all other units employed in the area. These sections receive pay data from personnel service companies and, in the case of organizations which do not have such companies, from unit personnel sections. They then compute pay vouchers for payment by class A agents.

b. The personnel service company of each army-wide service brigade provides pay data to the finance disbursing section serving the particular area in which the brigade headquarters is located. These sections make the computations and forward the completed pay vouchers to the finance disbursing sections serving the areas in which the various elements of the brigade are employed. Payment is then made by class A agent officers from the various brigade elements from funds provided to them by a finance disbursing section in their particular area.

c. The two finance disbursing sections assigned to each corps support brigade support all nondivisional organizations in their areas.

This includes payment of army-wide service elements on the basis indicated above and sup-

port of other organizations on the basis of pay data submitted by unit personnel sections.

Section IV. LEGAL SERVICE

66. General

A commander who exercises general court-martial authority is required by law to have a staff judge advocate to advise him. The mission of the judge advocate is to furnish legal service and advice to his commander, to other staff members, and to the commanders and members of units assigned or attached. The specific functions of the judge advocate include administration and supervision of military justice and claims; provision of legal assistance; stating legal opinions concerning personnel actions, procurement, and civil-military jurisdiction; supervision of war crimes matters; and formulation and administration of certain international agreements.

67. Organization

The army commander, field army support command commander, corps and division commanders, and support brigade commanders all exercise general court-martial jurisdiction. Each, therefore, has a staff judge advocate and an organic judge advocate staff section to provide legal advice and service. These staff sections are augmented by Judge Advocate General Service Organization teams (TOE 27-500) when necessary. Other commands, including the army-wide service brigades, are usually attached to one of the commands mentioned above for general court-martial jurisdiction.

68. Concept of Operations

To free the army commander from most of the administrative duties related to general courts-martial, units under his command and not assigned or attached to corps or divisions are usually attached to the field army support command for general court-martial jurisdiction and legal service. The army commander can, therefore, limit his exercise of general court-martial authority to those instances when it is not possible for subordinate commanders to convene a court and act on its proceedings (i.e., if the subordinate commander has become personally involved in the case or is otherwise disqualified).

a. The commander of the field army support command and the commanders of the four support brigades provide legal service and general court-martial jurisdiction for all field army support command units and all units under the direct control of the army commander (with the exception noted above). Army units not attached to corps are usually attached to a support brigade for legal service and general court-martial jurisdiction.

b. Corps and division commanders exercise general court-martial jurisdiction over their assigned units. In addition, they may temporarily exercise such jurisdiction over army units attached to support them.

Section V. CHAPLAIN SERVICE

69. General

The commander of the field army support command is responsible for insuring that religious services and other chaplain support functions are provided for the personnel of all assigned and attached units. Because there is no TOE chaplain organization in the command, this responsibility is met through the coordinated operations of chaplains assigned to subordinate elements of the command. Staff supervision and coordination are provided by

staff chaplains assigned to appropriate headquarters.

70. Method of Operations

The field army support command chaplain support mission is to provide complete chaplain service and professional advice to the command. To perform this mission, three chaplains are assigned to the field army support command headquarters, to each support brigade, and to each direct and general support group. In addition, a chaplain is assigned to each

appropriate separate battalion and to units of the army-wide service brigades. Denominational and area religious coverage are accomplished throughout the command by means of centrally coordinated operations and the regular attachment of chaplains to subordinate units in areas of high troop density. The functions of and relationships between chaplains are as follows:

a. Field Army Support Command Chaplain. In addition to the usual staff chaplain responsibilities stated in FM 101-5, the field army support command chaplain provides special staff planning, supervision, technical direction, and coordination of all chaplain activities within the command. His specific responsibilities include:

- (1) Providing for religious rites at field army temporary cemeteries.
- (2) Providing professional advice to the assistant chief of staff for civil affairs on indigenous religions as they affect the mission of the command.
- (3) Maintaining professional liaison with civil affairs religious relations teams operating in the army area.
- (4) Planning and recommending appropriate attachment of chaplains to

tailored task forces of the field army support command when employed in support of special or independent operations.

- (5) Coordinating and staffing the religious supply requirements for the field army and recommending, within field army policies, controls and priorities when required.
- (6) Providing staff planning to insure the overall integration of subordinate unit chaplains into the command area damage control plans.

b. Field Army Chaplain. The field army chaplain exercises staff supervision over the field army support command chaplain.

c. Corps Chaplains. Close coordination is maintained with corps staff chaplains by the field army support command chaplain to insure proper and effective cooperative religious coverage where appropriate.

d. Support Brigade Chaplains. Support brigade chaplains exercise staff supervision over the chaplains of subordinate units, insure that the headquarter itself is properly supported, and provide professional advice to the brigade commander and other brigade staff officers.

CHAPTER 8

COMMUNICATIONS

71. General

Communications for the field army support command are provided by the army area communications system together with signal companies which support the major headquarters and the inventory control center. In addition, some elements of the field army support command itself have some organic communications equipment and personnel. The army area communications system is operated by the army signal brigade. It is made up primarily of signal centers located throughout the field army area. These centers provide communications center service to units in their areas. In addition, they serve as central points for wire service to units in the area which are authorized voice and teletype equipment. The centers are located according to a grid system which permits easy access to supported units and provides for alternate routing during emergencies. Telephone and teletype equipment organic to the signal companies and to elements of the field army support command is connected to the facilities provided by the army area communications systems, and communication is then maintained principally by radio relay, cable, or a combination of both. Systems control and circuit-routing facilities are provided by the army signal brigade. Radio sets organic to the signal companies can operate either in the area system through radio-wire integration or outside it in nets usually controlled by the senior unit participating. It is expected that the army area communications system will be extended in the future and that organic communications equipment will be progressively withdrawn from other units. The following paragraphs describe the current authorizations.

72. Field Army Communications Responsibilities

The field army signal officer exercises operational control over signal units assigned to the field army to provide, operate, and maintain the army area communications system. These

units are assigned to the army signal brigade, which establishes and operates the army area communications system. This system consists essentially of the interconnected signal centers located between the field army rear boundary and the division rear boundaries. The field army signal officer also performs the duties indicated in FM 101-5.

73. Field Army Support Command Communications Responsibilities

The commanding general of the field army support command has responsibilities related to communications operations within the command and to support provided by the area communications system. He is assisted by the assistant chief of staff for services and the communications service officer (para 13).

a. The commanding general of the field army support command is responsible for command and control of organic communications-electronics facilities in command headquarters and in all subordinate elements. This overall responsibility includes the following functions:

- (1) Preparation of the field army support command signal operation instructions (SOI) and standing signal instructions (SSI).
- (2) Management of frequencies.
- (3) Preparation of communications security instructions.
- (4) Preparation of communications-electronics portions of plans, orders and SOP's.

b. The commanding general of the field army support command is also responsible for coordination with the commanding general of the army signal brigade in matters related to the overall support provided to his command by the brigade. He is responsible for submission of requirements for support to be provided by the army area communications system. In performing these functions, he establishes SOPs for the submission of communications support requirements by subordinate elements.

74. Field Army Support Command Signal Elements

a. *Signal Operations Company (Medium Headquarters)*. The signal operations company (medium headquarters) furnishes and operates signal communications facilities and provides photographic support (except air photography) for the command headquarters and the inventory control center. The company is described further in paragraph 75.

b. *Signal Operations Company (Small Headquarters)*. A company of this type provides signal support to each of the corps support brigade headquarters and the army rear support brigade headquarters. Additional information is provided in FM 54-4 and FM 11-147.

c. *Signal Platoon, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Direct and General Support Groups*. An organic signal platoon provides signal support to each direct and general support group headquarters. They are described in FM 54-4.

d. *Electronic Branch, Stock Management Division, Inventory Control Center*. Signal supply and maintenance are field army support command responsibilities fulfilled by elements of the support brigades. Inventory control over communications-electronics equipment is provided by the electronic branch of the inventory control center. The electronic materiel and supply section of the branch is responsible for management of most communications-electronics equipment. The cryptographic control and issuing section controls and accounts for all cryptomaterial in the field army.

75. Signal Operations Company (Medium Headquarters)

The signal operations company (medium headquarters) is organized according to TOE 11-127 and is described in detail in FM 11-127. It provides organic communications support to the field army support command headquarters and the inventory control center and provides these units access to the army area communications systems.

a. *Mission*. At full strength, the company performs the following major missions:

- (1) Installs, operates, and maintains communications facilities which include a manual telephone central office and local telephone system; secure radio-

teletypewriter circuits; secure tape relay and terminal teletypewriter facilities; and circuit control and information service.

- (2) Establishes and operates a message center which provides message-handling facilities; facsimile transmission and reception service; and motor messenger service within the headquarters and to major subordinate units.
- (3) Performs photographic service including still and motion picture photography (except air photography) and operates a mobile photographic laboratory to process film.
- (4) When augmented by teams from TOE 11-500, provides transceiver and communications center service to the inventory control center.

b. *Organization*. The company is currently organized into a company headquarters, a telephone operations platoon, a communications center platoon; and a radio section and a photographic section, which are not assigned to platoons. The company headquarters performs the usual command and control functions. The functions of the other elements are as follows:

- (1) *Telephone operations platoon*. The telephone operations platoon provides, installs, operates, and maintains the telephones and telephone switching facilities for the field army support command headquarters. This includes connection of local wire circuits for internal communications as well as cable connections for access to the army area communications system. The platoon includes a telephone central office section, a circuit control and information section, and a telephone installation and maintenance section.
- (2) *Communications center platoon*. The communications center platoon provides message center service, teletype terminal and tape relay service, and maintenance of teletypewriter and cryptographic equipment. The message center section of the platoon provides normal message-handling and motor messenger service within the headquarters and to major subordinate units. The teletype terminal section provides page copy of messages

addressed to the headquarters and prepares message tapes for transmission over teletype circuits of the army area communications system. The tape relay section provides facilities to relay teletype messages. The teletype and cryptographic maintenance section maintains platoon equipment.

- (3) *Radio section.* The radio section provides the headquarters with a capability for radio teletypewriter communications. The method of employment of the radios provided by this section is discussed in paragraph 76.
- (4) *Photographic section.* The photographic section provides photographic coverage and processes the film used.

76. Field Army Support Command Organic Radio Communications

The signal operations companies (small headquarters and medium headquarters) and certain other elements assigned or attached to the support command has organic radios which enable them to operate or participate in nets which are additional to those established in the army area communications system.

a. Field Army Support Command Headquarters. Field army support command headquarters enters into four radio nets by means of equipment and personnel provided by the signal operations company (medium headquarters). The company provides command headquarters with a station in the army command net, in which field army headquarters is the net con-

trol station. It also operates the net control station in the field army support command command/logistics net. In addition, it maintains a station in the rear area security-area damage control net and another station in the net of the supporting communications zone logistical installation. The field army support command command/logistics net includes the corps and army rear support brigades, the army-wide service brigades, and the inventory control center.

b. Support Brigade Headquarters. Each support brigade headquarters enters into three radio nets by means of equipment and personnel provided by the signal operations company (small headquarters). Each corps support brigade headquarters is provided with stations in the corps net and the field army support command command/logistics net. In addition, each is provided with the net control station for its own brigade net, in which the subordinate direct and general support groups maintain stations. The army rear support brigade is provided with net control stations in its brigade command net and in the rear area security-area damage control net. In addition, a station is maintained in the field army support command command/logistics net. Other stations in the rear area security-area damage control net include field army support command headquarters, the two area damage control detachments assigned to the army rear support brigade, and any other units in the army service area which have special security or damage control functions.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

AR 11-14	Army Programs—Materiel Readiness
AR 220-1	Unit Readiness
AR 320-5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms
AR 320-50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes
AR 711-16	DSU/Installation Stock Control and Supply Procedures
AR 711-17	Utilization and Processing of DA Forms 2765 and 2765-1, Request for Issue Turn In
AR 735-50	Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System
AR 735-35	Supply Procedures for TOE Units, Organizations and Non-TOE Activities
AR 750-5	Organizations, Policies, and Responsibilities for Maintenance Operations
AR 750-10	Materiel Readiness (Serviceability of Unit Equipment)
AR 750-45	Materiel Readiness of Selected Equipment
FM 3-5	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Operations
FM 8-16	Medical Service in the Field Army
FM 9-6	Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations
FM 10-8	Air Delivery of Supplies and Equipment
FM 10-50	Supply and Transport Battalion
FM 10-60	Supply of Subsistence in a Theater of Operations
FM 11-127	Signal Operations Company, Medium Headquarters
FM 12-2	Adjutant General Operations in the Field Army
FM 14-1	Finance Service in the Field Army
FM 16-5	The Chaplain
FM 19-2	Military Police Operations in the Field Army
FM 29-3	Direct Support Supply and Service in the Field Army
FM 29-10	Supply Management in the Field Army
FM 29-22	Maintenance Operations in the Field Army
FM 29-45	General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army
FM 30-9	Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army
FM 31-15	Operations Against Irregular Forces
FM 31-16	Counter guerrilla Operations
(CM) FM 32-5	Communications Security (U)
FM 41-10	Civil Affairs Operations
FM 54-2	The Division Support Command
FM 54-4	The Support Brigade
FM 55-9	Transportation Service and the Transportation Brigade
FM 55-10	Transportation Movements Services in the Field Army
FM 55-35	Motor Transportation Operations
FM 55-45	Army Aircraft Maintenance Service and Units in the Field Army
FM 55-46	Army Aviation Transportation Services and Units in the Field Army
FM 55-56	Transportation Terminal Transfer Company
FM 61-100	The Division
FM 100-10	Field Service Regulations, Administration
FM 100-15	Larger Units
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Procedure
FM 101-10	Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data—Unclassified Data

FM 101-10-2 Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data—Extracts of TOE's
(S) FM 101-10-3 Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data—Classified Data
TM 3-200 Capabilities and Employment of Toxic Chemicals
TM 3-210 Fallout Prediction
TM 5-700 Field Water Supply
TM 38-750 Army Equipment Record Procedures
TM 38-750-1 Maintenance Management Field Command Procedures

APPENDIX II

ESTIMATED UNIT RESUPPLY DATA FOR HEADQUARTERS AND SPECIAL TROOPS FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

1. Class I

- a. Reference paragraph 5.49b, FM 101-10.
- b. Daily requirements: 1.1 short tons.

2. Class V

- a. Reference paragraph 5.41, FM 101-10.
- b. Daily requirements:

<i>Weapon</i>	<i>Rds per wpn</i>	<i>No. of wpns</i>	<i>Total rounds</i>	<i>Wt per rnd(lb)</i>	<i>Total wt(lb)</i>
Pistol Auto Cal .45	21	135	2,835	.057	161.6
Rifle Semiauto 7.62-mm	160	254	40,640	.081	3,291.8
Gun Mach 7.62-mm LWGP.....	2,200	12	26,400	.088	2,323.2
Gun Mach Cal .50 Hv Bbl.....	525	4	2,100	.039	81.9
Launcher, Rocket, 3.5-In	3	8	24	17.0	424.8
Launcher, Grenade, 40-mm	10	10	100	0.8	80.0
Total wt					6,362.9 lbs
					3.2 short tons

3. Class III

- a. Bulk petroleum requirements:

(1) Daily vehicle requirements—25 mi.	50. gal
(2) Daily equipment requirements—(2 10-hr Shifts)	189.2 gal
	239.2 gal

- b. Packaged petroleum requirements
(grease, oils, and lubricants)

Negligible

APPENDIX III

LOADING PLAN FOR HEADQUARTERS AND SPECIAL TROOPS FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

This loading plan is offered as a guide and is intended only to illustrate the degree of mobility provided by the organic unit vehicles.

2. The organic transportation provided a headquarters unit of this type is the minimum essential required to meet day-to-day administrative (overhead support) requirements. Transportation required for performance of staff activities will be provided by elements of the attached transportation car company; other vehicles for relocating must be provided by transportation units.

3. The loading plan, using organic vehicles, is based upon a solely administrative move. The requirement for supplemental transportation to displace the unit must be met by supporting transportation units.

Veh No.	Type vehicle	Primary function	Personnel	Cargo
HQ COMDT				
1	¼-ton utility truck; ¼-ton cargo trailer	Command and control	3	2—Trunk lockers 3—Folding tables 1—Field desk 1—Safe 1—Typewriter Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
HQ CO				
2	¼-ton utility truck; ¼-ton cargo trailer	Command control Command section equipment	3	1—Typewriter 2—Folding tables 1—Trunk locker 1—Tent GP small w/liner Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
3	¼-ton utility truck; ¼-ton cargo trailer	Command and control	3	1—Safe 1—Field desk 2—Folding tables 1—Trunk locker 1—Tent GP small w/liner 1—Typewriter Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
4	¾-ton cargo truck; ¾-ton cargo trailer	Overhead support	3	3—Field desks 3—File cabinets 2—Typewriters 1—Message center clock 3—Trunk lockers 9—Folding tables 1—Flag, distinguishing 1—Flag, national 1—Grenade launcher 3—Tent GP medium w/liner 1—Tent GP small 1—Generator set, 5-KW 3—Light sets

Veh No.	Type vehicle	Primary function	Personnel	Cargo
5	¾-ton cargo truck; ¾-ton cargo trailer	Overhead support	3	1—Latrine screen Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle 1—Detector kit 1—Guidon 2—Machine guns 1—Grenade launcher 1—Rocket launcher 1—Typewriter 1—Field desk 1—File cabinet 1—Safe 2—Folding tables 1—Trunk locker 1—Public address set 1—Charger, radiac 1—Radiac set 3—Radiacmeters 1—Tool kit, auto mechanic 1—Tool kit, E1 6—Receivers, AN/PRR-9 6—Transmitters, AN/PRT-4 2—Tents GP medium w/liner 2—Tents GP small 1—Generator set, 5-KW 3—Light sets 2—Marker panels Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
6	¾-ton cargo truck; ¾-ton cargo trailer	Overhead support	2	2—Field desks 2—Duplicating Machines 2—File cabinets 1—Safe 5—Folding tables 1—Tent GP medium w/liner 1—Tent GP small 5—Trunk lockers 2—Typewriters 1—Recorder-reproducer 1—Adding machine 1—Calculating machine 30—Heaters w/burners Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
7	2½-ton cargo truck; 1½-ton water tank trailer	Mess	5	4—Range outfits 2—Accessory outfits 4—Tableware outfits 2—Kitchen tents 13—Immersion heaters 2—Receivers, AN/PRN-9 2—Transmitters, AN/PRT-4 2—Water bags Rations Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
8	2½-ton cargo truck; 1½-ton water tank trailer	Mess supplies	3	9—Immersion heaters 2—Grenade launchers 2—Rocket launchers 10—Cook sets w/stoves 16—Food containers 2—Range outfits

Veh No.	Type vehicle	Primary function	Personnel	Cargo
9	2½-ton cargo truck; 1½-ton cargo trailer	Supply	12	1—Accessory outfit 2—Tableware outfits 1—Kitchen tent 2—Water bags Rations 5—Machine guns 2—Grenade launchers 2—Rocket launchers 2—Barber kits 2—Typewriters 1—Field desk 2—Tent repair kits 1—Stencil-cutting machine 1—Strapping kit 6—Folding tables 3—Trunk lockers 13—Tableware outfits 2—Armorer tool kits 2—Pioneer tool kits 2—Radic detector chargers 1—Public address set 9—Radiacmeters 18—Receivers, AN/PRN-9 18—Transmitters, AN/PRT-4 1—Generator, 15-KW Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
10	2½-ton cargo truck; 1½-ton cargo trailer	Maintenance supplies	5	2—Machine guns 1—Grenade launcher 1—Rocket launcher 1—Organizational tool kit no. 1 1—Supplemental tool kit no. 1 2—Tool cabinets 1—Dispensing pump 2—Auto mechanic tool kits 1—Armorer tool kit 1—Generator, 15-KW Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
11	2½-ton cargo truck; 1½-ton cargo trailer	Pooled transportation	2	1—Tank and pump unit, gasoline diesel fuel 1—Light set, 15-KW 2—Tent GP medium 3—Latrine screens Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
12	2½-ton cargo truck; 1½-ton cargo trailer	Pooled transportation	9	2—Light sets 15-KW 3—25-Outlet light sets 1—Generator, 5-KW 2—Tent GP small 2—Grenade launchers 2—Rocket launchers 5—Machine guns 1—Generator, 15-KW Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
13	2½-ton expansible van truck; 1½-ton cargo trailer	Area Damage Control Center	2	2—Machine guns 2—Drafting Equipment sets 1—Drawing board 1—Lettering set 1—Adding machine

1—Storage cabinet
1—Calculating machine
1—Message center clock
1—Reproduction set
1—Safe
5—Folding tables
1—Projector
1—Screen
5—Trunk lockers
1—Typewriter
2—Field desks
1—File cabinet
1—Reproduction supply set
2—Tents GP medium w/liner
2—Tents GP small
Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle

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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:

J. C. LAMBERT,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

HAROLD K. JOHNSON,
General, United States Army,
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For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.